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# OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 5th, 6th AND 7th,

1888.

CONTAINING ALSO, THE

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOTIFICATION, ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF 1888,  
THE PRESENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS TO HON.

F. O. PRINCE, AND THE LETTERS OF ACCEPT-  
ANCE OF GROVER CLEVELAND AND  
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

1329.01

D390

REPORTED FOR THE CONVENTION BY

EDWARD B. DICKINSON,  
OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER.

ST. LOUIS:

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1888.

CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES.

STATE.	CHAIRMAN.	POST OFFICE.
Henry C. Tompkins.....	Montgomery.	
James H. Harrod.....	Conway.	
Wm. D. English, 5 Stockton St., San Fran.		
Chas. S. Thomas.....	Denver.	
Clinton B. Davis.....	Box 515, Hartford.	
W. H. Stevens.....	Seaforth.	
W. D. Chipley.....	Pensacola.	
Robt. L. Berner.....	Iorsyth.	
J. C. Campbell, Room 34, Palmer Ho., Chic.		
Chas. L. Jewett.....	Indianapolis.	
Edw. H. Hunter.....	Des Moines.	
Jas. M. Galloway.....	Topeka.	
M. C. Alford.....	Lexington.	
John S. Lanier.....	Clinton.	
S. S. Browne.....	Portland.	
Stevenson Archer, Barnum's Hotel, Balt.		
Mich'l M. Cunniff, 252 Wash'n St., Boston.		
I. M. Weston.....	East Saginaw.	
Jas. W. Lawrence.....	Minneapolis.	
J. C. Kyle.....	Jackson.	
J. G. Mann.....	Laclede Hotel, St. Louis.	
James E. North.....	Columbus.	
R. P. Keating.....	Virginia.	
Chas. F. Stone.....	Concord.	
Allan McDermott, Taylor's Hotel, Fox C.		
W. H. Murtha, Hoffman House, N. Y. City.		
Spier Whitaker.....	Raleigh.	
James B. Townsend.....	Columbus.	
Asahei Bush.....	Salem.	
Elliott P. Kisner.....	727 Walnut St., Phila.	
Hugh J. Carroll.....	Pawtucket.	
James F. Izlar.....	Orangeburg.	
Thos. L. Williams.....	Nashville.	
N. Webb Finley.....	Tyler.	
Hiram Atkins.....	Montpelier.	
John S. Barbour.....	Alexandria.	
T. S. Riley.....	Wheeling.	
Ellis B. Usher, 422 Broadway, Milwaukee.		
Columbia. Chas. F. Rowe, Mt. Vernon Building.		
Washington City.		
TERRITORIES.		
P. J. Bolan.....	Prescott.	
Martin Ryan.....	Fargo.	
Jas. V. Oden.....	Cofax.	
W. H. Holliday.....	Laramie City.	

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

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10 WEST 29TH ST.,

NEW YORK.

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**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.**

Alabama.....	Henry D. Clayton, Jr.....	<i>Eufaula.</i>
Arkansas.....	S. P. Hughes.....	<i>Little Rock.</i>
California.....	M. F. Tarpey.....	<i>Alameda.</i>
Colorado.....	Chas. S. Thomas.....	<i>Denver.</i>
Connecticut.....	Wm. H. Barnum.....	<i>Lime Rock.</i>
Delaware.....	John H. Rodney.....	<i>Wilmington.</i>
Florida.....	Samuel Pasco.....	<i>Monticello.</i>
Georgia.....	John H. Estill.....	<i>Savannah.</i>
Illinois.....	Erskine M. Phelps.....	<i>Chicago.</i>
Indiana.....	S. P. Sheerin.....	<i>Indianapolis.</i>
Iowa.....	J. J. Richardson.....	<i>Davenport.</i>
Kansas.....	C. W. Blair.....	<i>Leavenworth.</i>
Kentucky.....	Henry D. McHenry.....	<i>Hartford.</i>
Louisiana.....	James Jeffries.....	<i>Boyce.</i>
Maine.....	Arthur Sewall.....	<i>Bath.</i>
Maryland.....	J. P. Gorman.....	<i>Lanier.</i>
Massachusetts.....	Chas. D. Lewis.....	<i>So. Framingham.</i>
Michigan.....	O. M. Barnes.....	<i>Lansing.</i>
Minnesota.....	Michael Doran.....	<i>St. Paul.</i>
Mississippi.....	C. A. Johnston.....	<i>Columbus.</i>
Missouri.....	John G. Prather.....	<i>St. Louis.</i>
Nebraska.....	James E. Boyd.....	<i>Omaha.</i>
Nevada.....	R. P. Keating.....	<i>Virginia City.</i>
New Hampshire.....	A. W. Sulloway.....	<i>Franklin.</i>
New Jersey.....	Miles Ross.....	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
New York.....	Hermann Oelrichs.....	<i>New York City.</i>
North Carolina.....	M. W. Ransom.....	<i>Weldon.</i>
Ohio.....	Calvin S. Brice.....	<i>New York City.</i>
Oregon.....	A. Noltner.....	<i>Portland.</i>
Pennsylvania.....	Arthur P. Gorman.....	<i>Erie.</i>
Rhode Island.....	Samuel R. Honey.....	<i>Westport.</i>
South Carolina.....	F. W. Dawson.....	<i>Charleston.</i>
Tennessee.....	R. F. Looney.....	<i>Memphis.</i>
Texas.....	O. T. Holt.....	<i>Houston.</i>
Vermont.....	Hiram Atkins.....	<i>Montpelier.</i>
Virginia.....	Jno. S. Barbour.....	<i>Alexandria.</i>
West Virginia.....	Johnson N. Camden.....	<i>Parkersburg.</i>
Wisconsin.....	John L. Mitchell.....	<i>Milwaukee.</i>
Arizona.....	J. C. Herndon.....	<i>Prescott.</i>
Dakota.....	Wm. R. Steele.....	<i>Deadwood.</i>
Dist. of Columbia.....	William Dickson.....	<i>Washington.</i>
Idaho.....	John W. Jones.....	<i>Boise City.</i>
Montana.....	A. H. Mitchell.....	<i>Deer Lodge.</i>
Ne. Mexico.....	G. Gordon Posey.....	<i>Silver City.</i>
Utah.....	Wm. M. Ferry.....	<i>Park City.</i>
Washington.....	J. A. Kuhn.....	<i>Port Townsend.</i>
Wyoming.....	Wm. L. Kuykendall.....	<i>Cheyenne.</i>
Alaska.....		

WM. H. BARNUM, *Chairman.*

S. P. SHEERIN, *Secretary.*

EDWARD B. DICKINSON, *Asst. Sec. & Official Stenographer.*  
 CHAS. J. CANDA, *Treas.* at Western Nat. Bk., 120 Broadway.

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ARTHUR SEWALL,	R. F. LOONEY,
ARTHUR P. GORMAN,	HIRAM ATKINS,
O. M. BARNES,	JOHN S. BARBOUR,
MICHAEL DORAN,	JOHNSON N. CAMDEN,
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MILES ROSS,	JOHN S. BARBOUR,
	W. M. H. BARNUM, <i>ex-officio.</i>

CALVIN S. BRICE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

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I N D E X.

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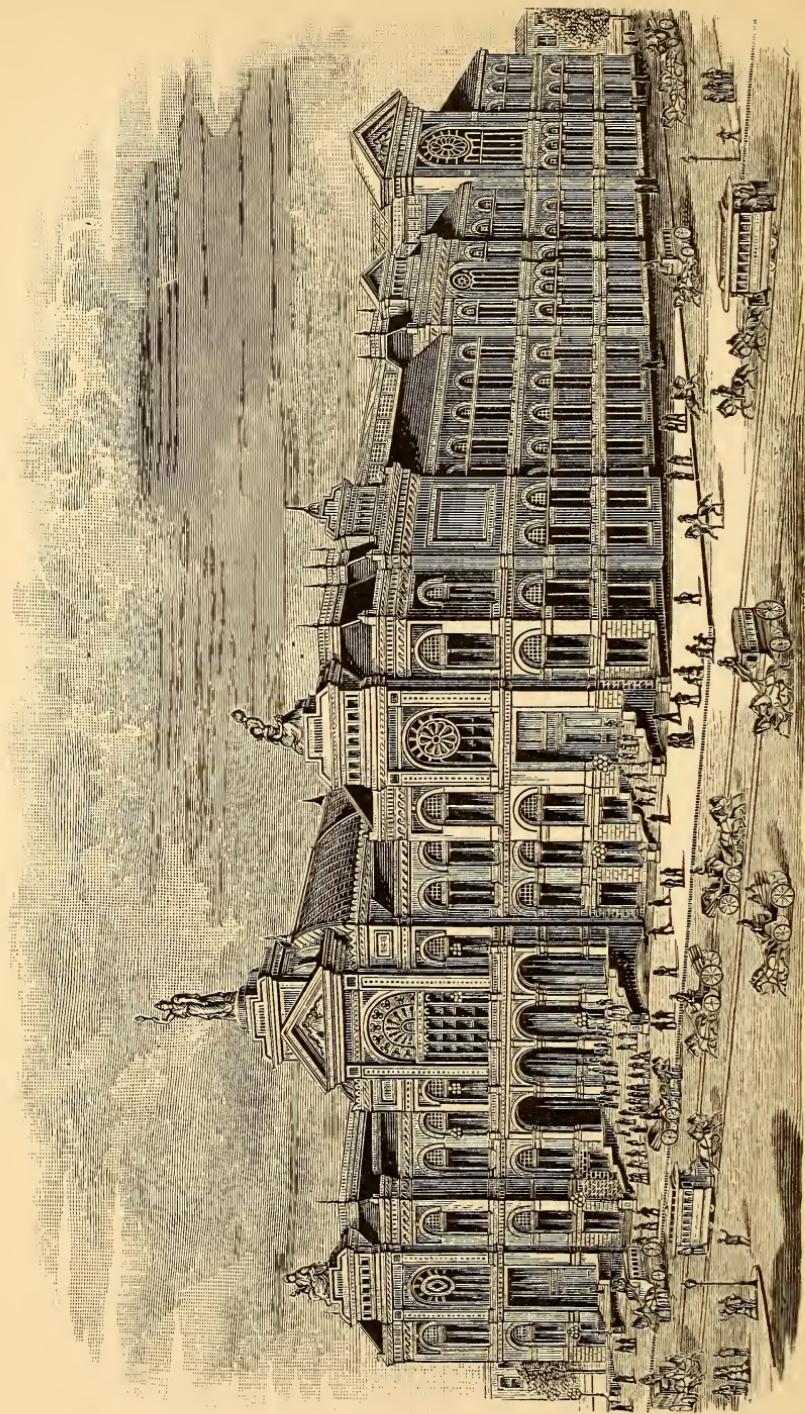
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EXPOSITION BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

## PREFACE.

---

It is difficult to speak of the recent Convention at St. Louis, and of the hospitality of the people of that city, without seeming to exaggerate. When her delegates appeared before the National Committee in Washington, in February, 1888, to urge St. Louis' claims as the city in which the Convention should be held, so many promises were made in the way of attractions, that it did not seem possible that all of them could be fulfilled.

The result, however, proved the contrary. Not only was every promise redeemed in full, but many steps were taken to insure the comfort and happiness of the thousands of guests, not contemplated at the outset. The hotels, though crowded to their utmost capacity, spared no effort nor expense to meet the demands and provide for the well-being of their occupants. Private citizens vied with each other in attention and courtesies extended to their visitors. The city was brilliantly illuminated at night through its principal thoroughfares; a superb display of fireworks, from the great St. Louis bridge, delighted vast crowds; the police, while maintaining perfect order, never overstepped the bounds of

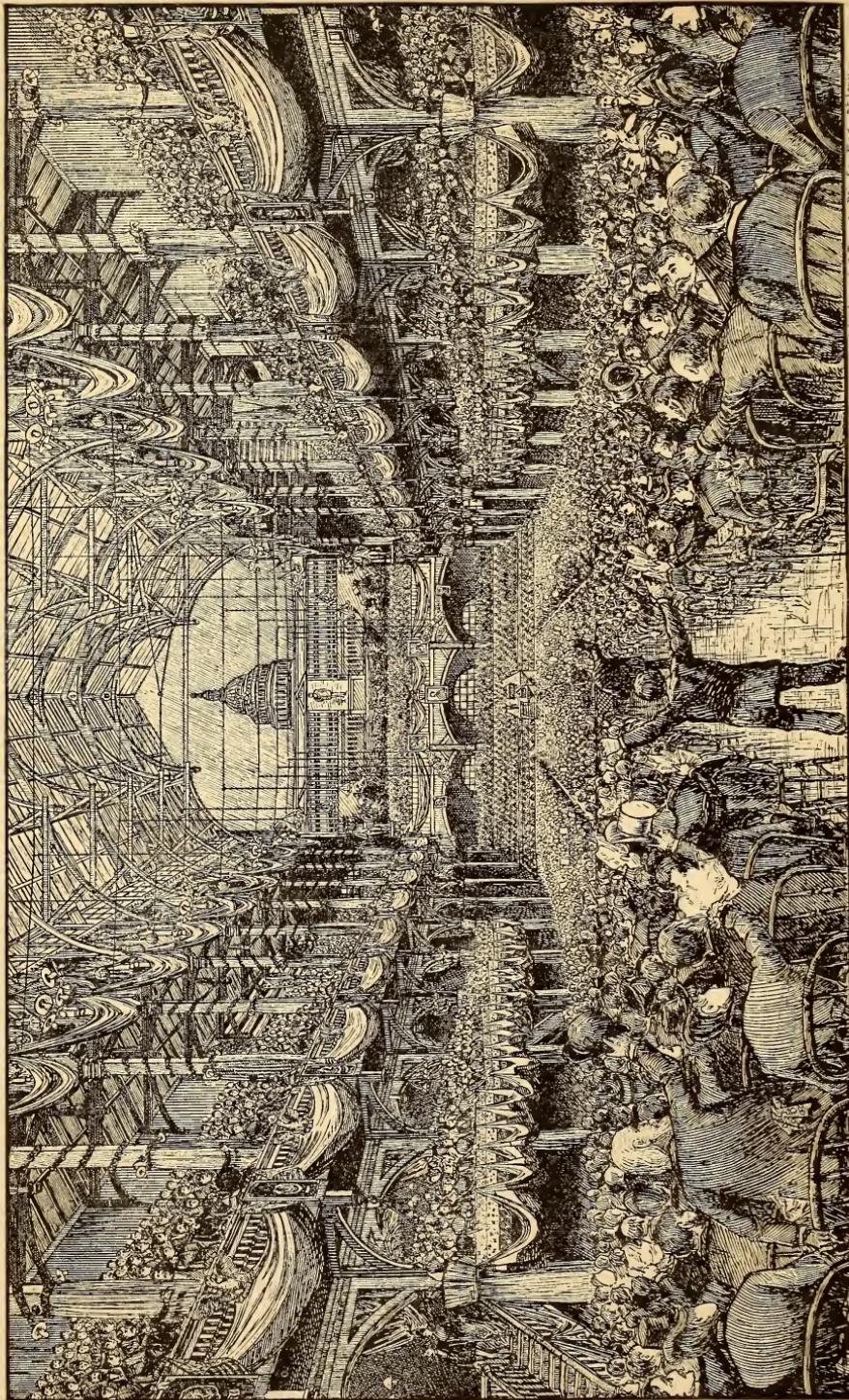
strict official courtesy in their dealings with the throng of strangers

The Committee having charge of the arrangements for the Convention proper, at the Exposition Building, were tireless in their efforts, and effective in their work. The fact that a great singing festival was to follow close upon the Convention, and that the arrangement of the hall and the seats was conditioned somewhat by considerations which had reference to both gatherings, rather than to the Convention alone, raised some obstacles which seemed almost insurmountable. They were met and overcome. The arrangements for the speakers, the reportorial and telegraphic corps, and the officers of the Convention were as complete and satisfactory as the circumstances of the case would allow.

Entire harmony prevailed throughout the sessions of the Convention. The nomination of Mr. Cleveland and of Mr. Thurman was the occasion for prolonged and hearty demonstrations of approval.

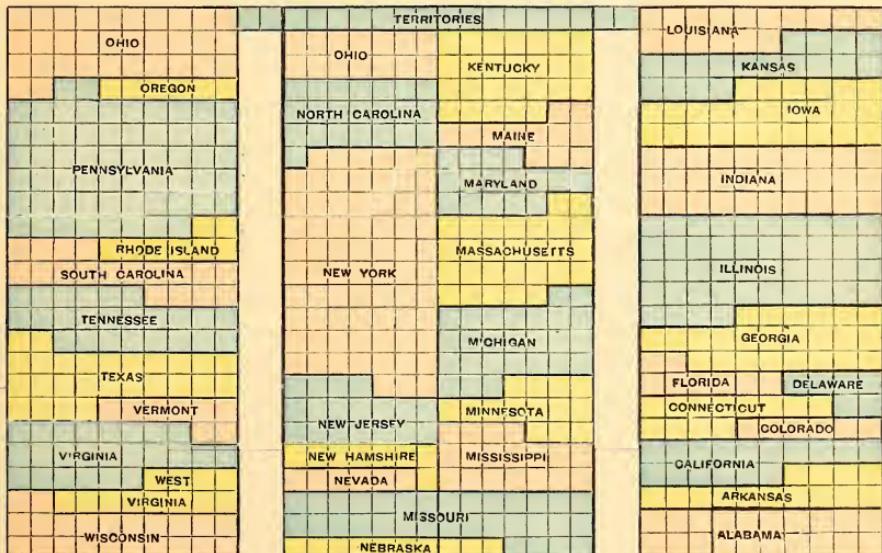
Those who took part in the Convention went home well pleased with the work which had been accomplished, and unanimous in their expressions of appreciation and approval of the princely manner in which they had been entertained by their Western hosts.





INTERIOR VIEW OF CONVENTION HALL, EXPOSITION BUILDING

820 ALTERNATES' SEATS.



820 DELEGATES' SEATS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY STATES; ALABAMA ON THE RIGHT OF THE SPEAKERS DESK



VICE PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, ETC., ETC.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ETC.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, 1888.

SEATS OF THE DELEGATES, ALTERNATES, PRESIDING OFFICER, NATIONAL COMMITTEE, ETC.



## CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

---

Pursuant to a call issued by David R. Francis, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, the first meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Arrangements, organized for the entertainment of the National Democratic Convention of 1888, was held at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall, on the 3d day of March, 1888.

The following gentlemen constituted that Committee:

DAVID R. FRANCIS,  
JOHN G. PRATHER,  
C. C. RAINWATER,  
R. P. TANSEY,  
S. W. FORDYCE,  
S. W. COBB,  
C. F. ORTHWEIN,  
L. C. BAKER,  
PHILIP STOCK,  
DOUGLAS G. COOK,  
D. H. ARMSTRONG,  
WILLIS HOWE,  
WILLIAM HYDE,  
C. P. ELLERBE,  
R. A. CAMPBELL,  
JEROME HILL,  
CHAS. W. KNAPP,  
W. L. SPERRY,  
J. W. LAMBERT,

WILLIAM DRUHE,  
S. M. KENNARD,  
CHARLES GIBSON,  
FRANK GAIENNIE,  
JULIUS S. WALSH,  
GEORGE B. THOMSON,  
H. C. TOWNSEND,  
ALFRED CARR,  
GEORGE W. ALLEN,  
D. W. CARUTH,  
JAS. O. BROADHEAD,  
GEO. H. GODDARD,  
WEB. M. SAMUEL,  
JAMES BANNERMAN,  
C. H. SAMPSON,  
JOHN G. PRIEST,  
JOHNSTON BEGGS,  
FREEMAN BARNUM,  
JAMES M. LEWIS.

The Committee organized by electing David R. Francis, Chairman; D. W. Caruth, Vice-Chairman; Jerome Hill, Treasurer; and C. P. Ellerbe, Secretary.

Subsequently the following Sub-Committees were appointed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, *Chairman.*

D. W. CARUTH, *Vice-Chairman.*

JOHN G. PRATHER,  
R. P. TANSEY,  
C. C. RAINWATER,  
S. W. FORDYCE,  
JOHN SCULLIN,

C. P. ELLERBE, *Secretary.*

JAMES BANNERMAN,  
JEROME HILL,  
FRANK GAIENNIE,  
C. W. KNAPP,  
J. M. LEWIS,

COMMITTEE ON HALL.

JOHN G. PRATHER, *Chairman.*

S. W. FORDYCE,  
FRANK GAIENNIE,

C. C. RAINWATER,  
DAVID R. FRANCIS.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS, PROGRAMME AND ENTERTAINMENT.

C. C. RAINWATER, *Chairman.*

JORDAN W. LAMBERT,  
JAMES G. BUTLER,  
C. H. SAMPSON,

GEO. B. THOMSON,  
JOHN S. MOFFITT.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

CHAS. W. KNAPP, *Chairman.*

FRANK GAIENNIE,

JOHN G. PRATHER.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

H. C. TOWNSEND, *Chairman.*

J. M. CHESBOROUGH,  
J. W. MASS,  
FRANCE CHANDLER,

H. D. MARTYN,  
GEO. W. CURTIS.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

FREEMAN BARNUM, *Chairman.*

J. W. LAMBERT,

C. C. RAINWATER.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

This Committee was a large and important body, and was composed of representative business and professional men of the city.

This Committee held its first meeting at the Lindell Hotel on March 15th, and was organized by the selection of Mr. R. P. Tansey as Chairman, C. P. Ellerbe, Secretary, and Fred. G. Zeibig, Assistant Secretary. Sub-Committees were organized respectively, embracing each branch of business or trade, and, under the direction of the Chairman, with the active co-operation of the various Sub-Committees, ample subscriptions were readily obtained.

#### RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A General Reception Committee, consisting of three hundred and fifty citizens, was appointed by Mayor Francis, which Committee organized with Mr. John Scullin as Chairman, and was sub-divided into Committees for the reception of Delegates from each of the States and Territories.

The active management of matters pertaining to the Convention having been entrusted to the Executive Committee, daily meetings of this body were held at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall, where all business was transacted, until the office of the Committee was removed to the Bank of Commerce building, No. 419 Olive street, commodious offices on the first floor having been tendered the Committee by the officers of the Bank of Commerce.

The Hall Committee selected the north nave of the Exposition Building as a suitable place for holding the Convention. Plans were perfected for seating 12,000 persons, and under the direction of the Committee on Decorations the hall was handsomely and appropriately decorated.

#### BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Executive Committee also organized a Bureau, under the management of Mr. John G. Shelton, for the purpose of giving information to visitors desiring rooms during the session of the Convention, as to where the same could be obtained, the prices, and also to enable citizens having rooms to let to place the same before the visitors to the city. This Bureau was of great assistance, as visitors who were unable to secure quarters at the hotels were comfortably provided for.

The Committee on Transportation secured from the railroads one fare for the round trip.

The Convention was distinctly characterized by the concord and enthusiasm manifested, and by the number in attendance, which was in excess of that of any previous National Democratic Convention. The vast hall, seating over twelve thousand, was constantly filled with interested and earnest spectators. The arrangements for the Convention were thorough, and the accommodations ample. Every pledge made at the time of the selection of St. Louis as the place of the Convention, with respect to its entertainment, was fulfilled with hearty readiness. It is believed that the thoughtful and constant attention paid to the Delegates and visitors made manifest the hospitality of the City of St. Louis, and both enhanced the success of the Convention and added to the entertainment of the city's guests.

## NOTE.

The names of the Delegates to this Convention have been taken chiefly from the report of the Committee on Credentials, that being the only complete official list furnished the Stenographer. Mindful of the difficulties experienced at previous Conventions in procuring the names of the Delegates, and with a view of rendering the official list as free from errors as possible, a communication was addressed to the Chairman of each State Delegation requesting him to furnish a correct list of the names and addresses of his Delegation. To this communication fifteen States only responded. A comparison of the fifteen lists thus furnished with the report of the Committee on Credentials revealed forty-three substantial errors in spelling, initials, etc., and although recourse has been had to every possible source of information, it is to be feared that some vexatious errors may be detected in the lists of the Delegates and of the various Committees.



## PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

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The National Democratic Committee met on the 22d day of February, 1888, pursuant to call, at Willard's Hall, in the City of Washington, D. C., at 12 o'clock M.

The Chairman of the Committee, Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, presided.

\* The Secretary of the Committee, Hon. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, read the following call for the present meeting:

BOSTON, January 14, 1888.

DEAR SIR:

A meeting of the Democratic National Committee will be held at Willard's Hall, in the City of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 22d day of February, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., to fix the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for such other business as may come before the Committee.

Respectfully yours,

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,

*Secretary Nat. Dem. Com.*

The Secretary then called the roll of the Committee; all of the States were represented, either by the member in person or by proxies, as follows:

D. N. C.—1.

*Alabama*—HENRY C. SEMPLE.  
*Arkansas*—S. R. COCKRILL, JR.  
*California*—M. F. TARPEY.  
*Colorado*—CHARLES S. THOMAS.  
*Connecticut*—WILLIAM H. BARNUM.  
*Delaware*—IGNATIUS C. GRUBB.  
*Florida*—SAMUEL PASCO.  
*Georgia*—PATRICK WALSH.  
*Illinois*—WILLIAM C. GOUDY [Proxy for S. C. JUDD].  
*Indiana*—JOSEPH E. McDONALD [Proxy for A. H. BROWN].  
*Iowa*—WALTER I. HAYES [Proxy for M. M. HAM].  
*Kansas*—C. W. BLAIR.  
*Kentucky*—HENRY D. MCHENRY.  
*Louisiana*—M. D. LAGAN [Proxy for B. F. JONAS].  
*Maine*—WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD.\*  
*Maryland*—ARTHUR P. GORMAN.  
*Massachusetts*—FRED'K O. PRINCE.  
*Michigan*—ISAAC M. WESTON [Proxy for DON M. DICKINSON].  
*Minnesota*—P. H. KELLY.  
*Mississippi*—C. A. JOHNSTON.  
*Missouri*—JOHN G. PRATHER.  
*Nebraska*—JAMES E. BOYD.  
*Nevada*—JOHN H. DENNIS.  
*New Hampshire*—A. W. SULLOWAY.  
*New Jersey*—J. R. MCPHERSON [Proxy for MILES ROSS].  
*New York*—WILLIAM STEINWAY.†  
*North Carolina*—M. W. RANSOM.  
*Ohio*—WILLIAM E. HAYNES [Proxy for W. W. ARMSTRONG].  
*Oregon*—ARTHUR P. GORMAN [Proxy for A. NOLTNER, Feb. 22].  
*Horatio C. King* [Proxy for A. NOLTNER, Feb. 23].  
*Pennsylvania*—WILLIAM L. SCOTT [Proxy for WILLIAM A. WALLACE].  
*Rhode Island*—J. B. BARNABY.  
*South Carolina*—F. W. DAWSON.  
*Tennessee*—R. F. LOONEY.  
*Texas*—O. T. HOLT.  
*Vermont*—FRANK JONES [Proxy for B. B. SMALLEY, Feb. 22].  
*William L. Scott* [Proxy for B. B. SMALLEY, Feb. 23].  
*Virginia*—JOHN S. BELFOUR.  
*West Virginia*—LEWIS BAKER.  
*Wisconsin*—ELLIS B. USHER [Proxy for WILLIAM F. VILAS].  
*Arizona*—M. A. SMITH [Proxy for WILLIAM K. MEAD].  
*Dakota*—M. H. DAY.  
*Dist. of Columbia*—WILLIAM DICKSON.  
*Idaho*—J. W. DENVER [Proxy for JOHN HALEY].  
*Montana*—J. K. TOOLE [Proxy for W. J. MCCORMICK].  
*New Mexico*—ANTHONY JOSEPH.  
*Utah*—JOHN W. YOUNG [Proxy for J. B. ROSENBOROUGH].  
*Washington*—J. H. KUHN.  
*Wyoming*—M. E. POST.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, of Minnesota, Mr. Steinway, of New York City, was elected member of this Committee for the unexpired term of Hubert O. Thompson, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, of Minnesota, Mr. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, was appointed a committee of one to notify Mr. Steinway of his election.

\* Elected by the Maine Democratic State Committee in place of Edmund Wilson, deceased.

† Elected by the National Democratic Committee, at this meeting, in place of Hubert O. Thompson, deceased.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of March 2, 1885, which were approved.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the National Democratic Committee, having met in the City of Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1888, has appointed Tuesday, the 3d of July, as the time, and has chosen the City of \_\_\_\_\_ as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory, and the District of Columbia, are invited to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the Convention as to their admission.

All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the Convention.

After some discussion upon this resolution, Mr. Gorman asked leave to withdraw it, and offered as a substitute the following:

*Resolved*, That the next National Democratic Convention be held on Tuesday, 3d of July, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon.

Amendments were offered substituting for the 3d of July, named in the resolution, the 22d day of May; the 5th day of June; 26th day of June, and the 22d day of July.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, notified the Chair that Mr. Steinway, of New York, was present.

On motion of Mr. Pasco, of Florida, Senator McPherson was accepted as proxy for Mr. Miles Ross, of New Jersey.

Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Committee now proceed to fix the time for holding the next National Democratic Convention; any date may be named by any member of the Committee, and the vote shall be first taken upon the earliest date named.

Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, offered an amendment that the vote first be taken on the latest date named.

This amendment was lost; 15 ayes and 27 nays.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that on the call of roll each member of the Committee arise and name the date on which he is in favor of holding the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Steinway, of New York, all motions, substitutes and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Scott offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That on the call of the roll each member of the Committee rise in his seat and name the date on which he is in favor of holding the Convention; after the call, the date having the least number of votes be dropped, and a new ballot proceeded with.

Mr. McHenry offered the following as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That the roll of the Committee be called, and that each member respond by expressing the date at which he thinks the Convention should be held. If no date has a majority of votes, then the roll may be called again, and the votes be confined to the dates having the highest number of votes on the previous call.

The substitute was adopted on a rising vote; 22 ayes and 17 nays.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Scott, McHenry, Pasco, Dawson and Gorman, the Committee proceeded to ballot on the time for holding the next Convention, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast,	. . . . .	47
July 3d,	. . . . .	28
May 22d,	. . . . .	10
June 5th,	. . . . .	9— 47

Before the result of the ballot was announced by the Secretary, the members of the Committee who had voted for the 22d of May changed their vote to the 5th of June.

The ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	. . . . .	47
July 3d,	. . . . .	28
June 5th,	. . . . .	19— 47

And the 3d of July was declared to be the time fixed for holding the Convention.

Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the roll of the States be called, and that each State be allowed to nominate a city for the place of holding the Convention; that after the nominations are completed, then the roll shall be again called, and the representatives of each of those

cities so nominated, in the alphabetical order of the names of such cities, be allowed to address the Committee; that all the delegates from those cities be admitted, and that the time occupied by each representative from each city shall not exceed twenty minutes.

Mr. McHenry moved, as an amendment, that as many as five members of the Committee representing each city be permitted to be present; and that they be heard by one or more speakers, as they may desire; the whole time occupied by representatives from each city not to exceed twenty minutes.

This amendment was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Upon the call of the roll of the cities the member from California presented the name of San Francisco; the member from Illinois presented the name of Chicago; the member from Missouri presented the name of St. Louis; the member from New York presented the name of New York; the member from Ohio presented the name of Cincinnati.

On motion of Mr. McHenry the Committee took a recess until 3 o'clock.

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## AFTERNOON SESSION.

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Upon reconvening Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That during the presentation of the arguments for holding the Convention at the cities named, the representatives of the Press Association be allowed to be present and any friends of the National Committee who may be invited by them.

This resolution was adopted.

The claims of the various cities were presented as follows:

Chicago—By Hon. Granville W. Fuller.

Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, also presented on behalf of Chicago an agreement on the part of the hotel proprietors, and an agreement signed by Chas. H. Schwab, John B. Carson, Frederick H. Winston and Potter Palmer, which are on file with the Secretary of this Committee.

Cincinnati—By Gen. Samuel Hunt.

Mr. Haynes, of Ohio, stated on behalf of Cincinnati that in case that city should be selected as the place for holding the Convention, all the arrangements suggested by other cities would be adopted and carried out by the city of Cincinnati.

New York—By Hon. S. S. Cox.

Mr. Cox also presented to the Convention a communication from the business men of New York City, and also a communication from the Americus Club of Philadelphia, which are on file with the Secretary of this Committee.

St. Louis—By Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor of St. Louis, and by Senator Vest, of Missouri.

Mayor Francis also presented a communication from St. Louis signed by David R. Francis, John G. Prather, D. H. Shields and Johnston Briggs; a communication from the Hendricks Democratic Association, signed by John J. Lane, Sec'y; an agreement of the Western States Passenger Association; and an official communication from the Signal Service Bureau, signed by V. P. Chappell, Sergeant U. S. Signal Corps, giving the mean temperature of St. Louis during the months of June and July, which are on file with the Secretary of this Committee.

San Francisco, by Gen. Horatio C. King and Hon. M. F. Tarpey.

Mr. Tarpey also presented an agreement signed by the proprietors and managers of the hotels in San Francisco; an agreement from the United States Press Association in reference to laying new telegraph lines; a guarantee signed by George Hearst and E. F. Beale; an invitation from the California State Democratic Club, engrossed upon parchment, bound in morocco, with silver clasps, in the following words:

CALIFORNIA STATE DEMOCRATIC CLUB, }  
SAN FRANCISCO, February 7th, 1888. }

*To the National Democratic Committee:*

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor to extend to your Honorable Committee on behalf of the California State Democratic Club, a cordial invitation to partake of the hospitalities of the Club should it be decided to hold\* the Democratic National Convention in the City of San Francisco.

Ample provision will be made, and is guaranteed, for the entertainment of all who may favor our State and City with their presence upon the occasion, which we hope to celebrate as the auspicious opening of the campaign of 1888.

Earnestly hoping that you will favor us with an affirmative response, we have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

J. GUTTE, *President.*

H. P. BUSH, *Sec'y.*

Also a request from the Democratic State Central Committee of California, likewise engrossed on parchment and bound in morocco, with silver clasps, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
SAN FRANCISCO, February 7th, 1888. }

*To the National Democratic Committee:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Democratic State Central Committee of California, on behalf of the Democracy of this State solicit the holding of the National Convention of 1888 in the City of San Francisco.

Ample accommodations for the sessions of the Convention, and all requisite funds appertaining thereto, are guaranteed. Our hotel accommodations are unexcelled, rates have been fixed and are lower than in any other City on the continent. Transportation has also been provided for at very low rates.

In pressing this matter to your consideration we desire to say that everything possible will be done to make the Convention a success, and the attendance of delegates and friends who may visit the State an event long to be remembered by them, and we feel assured that its bearings will materially improve the prospects of the party on this coast and throughout the West.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

W. D. ENGLISH, *Chairman.*

JAMES J. FLYNN, *Sec'y.*

Which are on file with the Secretary of this Committee.

On motion of Mr. King, proxy for Mr. Noltner, the roll was called and each member deposited his ballot in favor of his choice of the place for holding the Convention with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	45
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis	.	.	.	.	14
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	13
New York,	.	.	.	.	2
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	1— 45

On motion of Senator McDonald, of Indiana, all the following ballots were made *viva voce*, on the call of the roll.

The Committee proceeded to take ten ballots with the following result.

## SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	15
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	14
New York,	.	.	.	.	2
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	1— 47

## THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	16
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	15
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	1— 47

## FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	16
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	16
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	15— 47

## FIFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	16
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	16
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	15— 47

## SIXTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	16
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	16
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	15— 47

## SEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	16
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	16— 47

## EIGHTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	14
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	18
					— 47

A motion to adjourn was here made and lost.

## NINTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	13
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	18
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	1 — 47

## TENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	14
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	19
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	13
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	1 — 47

## ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	.	47
Chicago,	.	.	.	.	15
St. Louis,	.	.	.	.	14
San Francisco,	.	.	.	.	17
Cincinnati,	.	.	.	.	1 — 47

On motion of Mr. Kelly the Committee, by a rising vote 28 ayes and 17 nays, took a recess to 10 o'clock Thursday, February 23, 1888.

## SESSION OF THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Secretary called the roll and the States were found to be all represented. (With the following change of proxies: W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, proxy for B. B. Smalley, of Vermont.)

The Chairman: At the adjournment of our meeting we were proceeding with the roll call for fixing a place for holding the Convention; that being in order the Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Blair, of Kansas, arose at this point and made a personal explanation of his vote on the preceding ballots; and he announced that he should vote thereafter for the City of San Francisco.

The Secretary then called the roll for the twelfth ballot, with the following result:

## TWELFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, . . . . .	47
Chicago, . . . . .	15
St. Louis, . . . . .	12
San Francisco, . . . . .	17
New York, . . . . .	1
Cincinnati, . . . . .	2— 47

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania (holding a proxy for Mr. Smalley, of Vermont), moved to reconsider the vote by which the 3d of July was fixed as the time for holding the Convention.

The Chair ruled that the motion was out of order until the place for holding the Convention was fixed, that being the business before the Committee.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, then moved to lay the business of fixing the place for holding the Convention on the table for the present. This motion was lost on a call of the roll, 24 nays to 23 ayes.

The roll was called for the thirteenth ballot with the following result:

## THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, . . . . .	47
Chicago, . . . . .	16
St. Louis, . . . . .	13
San Francisco, . . . . .	17
New York, . . . . .	1— 47

Mr. Kelly, of Minnesota moved to take a recess for fifteen minutes which motion was adopted on a rising vote.

Upon reassembling the Secretary called the roll for the fourteenth ballot with the following result: (Embracing the changes which were made before the ballot was announced.)

## FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, . . . . .	47
Chicago, . . . . .	13
St. Louis, . . . . .	33
San Francisco . . . . .	1— 47

On motion of Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, the City of St. Louis was unanimously selected as the place for holding the Convention.

Mr. Scott moved that the vote by which the 3d of July was fixed as the day upon which to hold the Convention be reconsidered. This motion was adopted on the call of the roll, 26 ayes and 19 nays.

Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, moved that the resolution fixing the time for holding the Convention be amended by inserting as the date thereof the 5th of June, 1888.

Mr. King (proxy for Mr. Noltner), moved to amend by inserting the 26th day of June.

This amendment was subsequently withdrawn and the original amendment was adopted on a call of the roll, 29 ayes and 17 nays.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair (of which the latter shall be Chairman,) who shall have exclusive charge and management of the arrangements for holding the Convention and take such action for the promotion of the interest of the party as they may deem best until the meeting of the Democratic Convention.

This resolution was adopted.

The Chairman subsequently appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs. Gorman, Sulloway, McHenry, Ransom, Prather, Wallace, Kelly, and Prince, *ex-officio*.

Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, moved that the call of the Convention for the year 1884 be adopted, *mutatis mutandis*, as the call for the Convention of 1888.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, moved, as an amendment, that the call presented by the gentleman from Maryland (Senator Gorman), on the 22d inst., be completed by inserting the date and the place, as fixed by this Committee, and that in that form it be adopted.

This amendment was accepted, and the Secretary read the following

#### CALL.

The National Democratic Committee, having met in the City of Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, 1888, has appointed Tuesday, the fifth day of June, as the time, and chosen the City of St. Louis as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and each Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the Convention.

Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, moved that the Secretary be instructed to sign the names of each member of the Committee to the call when published.

Senator McDonald moved to amend by instructing the Secretary to sign the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee to the call. This amendment was adopted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Scott called attention to the fact that two deaths had occurred in the membership of the Committee: Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, of New York, and Edmund Wilson, of Maine; and moved that proper resolutions be drawn and placed upon the record of this Committee by the present members from those two States.

Mr. Clifford, of Maine: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It has become my duty to announce to this Committee the death, since their last session, of Hon. Edmund Wilson, former member from the State of Maine, and it is my apology for occupying a few moments of the present session, that the mere announcement of the occurrence would come short of the proprieties of the occasion,

when that is made concerning so venerable a member and so marked and prominent a person, in the business affairs, at the bar, and in the political contests of the State of which he was a citizen.

For many years Mr. Wilson had filled no inconsiderable place at the bar and in the party of which he was always an honored member. As an attorney, Mr. Wilson was of the class whose value was founded upon studious and careful preparation of matters and cases, and upon the development of the real strength in law and in fact, which a cause actually possessed. He was not of that kind capable of any display of apparent merits, or the exhibition of startling methods, by which the perception might be dazzled or the judgment led astray. For a long term of years he pursued his course at the bar of Maine, performing his duty in an unpretentious way, and always maintaining a reputation for a safe, prudent and conscientious counsellor, leaving behind him, at his death, a name for honesty and fidelity to professional obligation, and as one who had fully complied with those demands which the delicate relation of attorney and client establishes between men. As a member of the Democratic party of Maine, he performed an important function in its counsels, and was among the foremost in its contests with a strong and victorious foe. He had served as a young man in the ranks of the Democracy in the old days of its glory and predominance in the State of Maine. He went down with it into the valley. But his devotion to its destinies was more especially exemplified during that long period during which it met only with reverses and defeats. I refer to the two decades subsequent to 1861, and during and following the outbreak and continuance of the civil war. Throughout this era of almost unvaried disaster, cheered by no victory, and illuminated by no hope, few, if any, in Maine, contributed more than he towards maintaining some organization and coherency among the faithful few that, unfaltering, still mustered beneath the Democratic standards and maintained the Democratic faith. This is no small praise.

In those days it required the firmness of an almost heroic spirit to profess the Democratic creed, and openly act in opposition to the haughty, domineering, uncompromising, nay, almost persecuting spirit that [inspired the forces of the overruling Republican power. To his honor, and in behalf of his memory, be it spoken, that the subject of these remarks was by no means inconspicuous among those strong and steady men that calmly faced the noisy, exultant, contemptuous outcries of triumphant Republicanism.

without any approach toward faltering, and in patient expectation of the coming of a brighter day. He was essentially a Democrat, and his hopes of the advent of better times were founded in the conviction that unless all was lost, the party of the people must inevitably come to its own again. No devoted Loyalist, in the sternest days of Cromwell's iron rule, ever believed in, or longed more profoundly for, the re-establishment of the Divine right of kings, than did my old friend, in the Arctic political night to which I refer, long for the restoration of the real Divine right of the real kings—God's Democratic people. And, I am happy to say, he lived to see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied. More fortunate than many of his age and time, he survived to hail the dawn of a Democratic ascendancy in the nation. But like many a sturdy, hard-fighting old captain, at the waning of some glorious day, he threw his last glance over a victorious field, and mingled his last breath with the shouts of his comrades and friends.

His surviving comrades saw  
His smile, when rung the proud hurrah—  
And the red field was won.

Unlike many that all of us have known, and loved, and honored, prophets, judges, priests and leaders in the Democratic host, that waiting, desired the consummation long, but died without the sight, he lived to behold it.

But many of his old friends had fallen asleep. Over many great lives the irreversible decree had been pronounced,—into many strong hearts and souls the final chill had stolen—on many wise, instructive lips, the soft cold finger of everlasting silence pressed—ere yet the first bright radiance of a Democratic restoration lighted up the sky. But he of whom I am speaking witnessed the momentous victory that replaced the National Democracy in power—and lived to see enough of the measures, motives and purposes of the administration he had aided to install, to feel that it was indeed an outgrowth of the Democracy, and that we were safe in the hands to which we had entrusted the power. Indeed there is much in the character of the Democratic Chief Magistrate and his administration to call forth the approval of a plain, deliberate, strong, slow-going man like Mr. Wilson. The absence of ostentation—the aim for old-time simplicity, the conviction of great duty, the firmness of political attitude, the continual recognition of the sovereignty and pre-eminence of the people, as those most affected by good or bad government, the quiet but persistent effort toward

reform, the fearless purpose of relieving the people from the burdens of taxation, were features and purposes, which from their harmony with his yoeman's character and belief, elicited Mr. Wilson's approval, and awoke his confidence that Democracy again had resumed the helm.

Mr. Wilson was a type of the plain, unaffected, self-reliant New England man. He was a product of her institutions, educated under her systems, with a character molded and colored by the social and moral influences which New England life exerts. His character and opinions had been formed and adopted, not in quiet contemplation, not in idleness and ease, but amid the actual struggles of a life of work. His lessons had been learned in the conflicts and competitions of strong, earnest men, eager for the rewards and prizes of vigorous life, and all pressing and pushing forward stoutly in the race, and in this somewhat rough and inconsiderate company, he was not of the weak and easily wearied, that had been left behind.

A singularly kind and humane nature was not at all concealed or distorted under a manner which, to the stranger, but little courted intimacy or advance. Indeed I think like many strong and rugged men averse to any exhibition of emotion, he assumed by habit a certain kind of bluntness as a mask; but this was only the rough external rind of a ripe fruit, sweet, savory and pleasant to the taste—a heart soft and tender and open to every just appeal.

He was a man of deep convictions and followed without faltering wherever a sense of duty led. He derived his courage from the sincerity of his belief. Some natures are simply insensible to danger or disapproval, and press forward as boldly and energetically, without, as with profound impressions. Others appreciating the difficulties or dangers by which they are surrounded, are enabled to rise above depression, buoyed and sustained by a conviction of right. To the latter and higher class of brave and honest men Mr. Wilson must be assigned.

Of thick-set, sturdy frame, of resolute countenance and mien, he exhibited what he really was—a man of energy and vigor and strength. He was a Democrat from conviction, and from real comprehension of the spirit and aim of our institutions. He would have remained with the party of the people to the end, and was of that true and unchanging mould that if wreck and disaster had been its fate would deliberately have chosen to go down with the ship that carried its fortunes.

With these brief remarks upon the character of my venerable predecessor on this Committee, I beg leave to submit the following resolution to be embodied in the Secretary's records:

*Resolved*, That the members of the Democratic National Committee learn with sorrow of the death of the late Representative of the State of Maine in this body, the Hon. Edmund Wilson. By the death of Mr. Wilson this Committee has lost the counsel and co-operation of an experienced and judicious member, who by his correct appreciation of the duties of his position, his earnestness in the cause of Democracy, his intelligent appreciation of its spirit and aims, his capacity, his manly and considerate bearing, had established himself in the respect and regard of his colleagues, who will continue to maintain of their late esteemed and honored associate, the most agreeable recollections.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the remarks of the gentleman from Maine were ordered to be entered in full upon the records of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Scott, Mr. Steinway was requested to furnish the Stenographer with a proper resolution on the death of Mr. Thompson, and the Stenographer was instructed to insert the same in his transcript of the proceedings of the present meeting.

The following resolution was subsequently offered by Mr. William Steinway, of New York:

*Resolved*, That it is our sad duty to record the death of our honored faithful friend and devoted Democrat, Hubert Ogden Thompson. A true and earnest worker in behalf of pure Democratic principles, a refined and accomplished gentleman, whose genial manners and generous impulses won the affection of those who knew him, has gone to his rest. His death is a bereavement to each of us personally and a serious loss to the cause of true Democracy, to the success of which he has largely contributed by his intelligence and energy, and of which he was a vigilant, faithful and efficient leader.

While we mourn his death and cherish his memory with affection, we rejoice that the principles of Democracy have found fitting expression in his manly and useful life.

On motion of Mr. Scott, a vote of thanks of the Committee was extended to the proprietors of Willard's Hotel for the use of the hall in which the meetings were held.

On motion of Mr. Tarpey, of California, a vote of thanks of the Committee was extended to the officers of the Committee for the faithful performance of their duty.

Mr. McHenry moved that when the Committee adjourn it do so to meet in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, June 4th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion the Committee adjourned.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

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FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, }  
May 15, 1888, 10 o'clock, A. M. }

The Committee of Seven, of the National Democratic Committee, having charge and management of the arrangements for the Convention to be held at St. Louis, June 5th, 1888, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Tuesday, May 15th, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Chairman, presiding; Hon. F. O. Prince, Secretary, recording.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following were present:

Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; John G. Prather, of Missouri; A. W. Sulloway, of New Hampshire; W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; P. H. Kelly, of Minnesota (by B. B. Smalley, proxy).

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Messrs. F. E. Canda and C. J. Canda were appointed a Committee to procure tickets, badges, etc., and superintend the printing of the same.

Mr. F. E. Canda then made a report of the arrangements at the hall, and the steps taken by him on the occasion of his recent visit to St. Louis, as to matters of detail connected with the seating of the Convention, and kindred matters.

It was taken to be the sense of the Committee that the plan adopted in 1888 should follow in general outline the plan adopted in 1884, as to the distribution of the tickets, seating of the Delegates, etc., subject to the approval of the National Committee.

Mr. Prince moved that the Committee proceed to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms for the Convention, and report the same to the National Democratic Committee for their ratification.

This motion was adopted.

The Chairman named Mr. Sulloway as Teller; and upon the vote being cast, he announced the result as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	8
Necessary for a choice,	.	.	.	5
Mr. R. J. Bright, of Indiana, had	.	.	.	7
Mr. Donelson, of Washington, had	.	.	.	1— 8

The Chairman thereupon declared R. J. Bright to be duly elected as Sergeant-at-Arms, subject to the approval of the National Committee.

Mr. Prince moved that the Committee proceed to the election of a Chief-Doorkeeper, and report the same to the National Democratic Committee for their ratification.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Sulloway announced the result of the ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	.	.	.	8
Necessary for a choice,	.	.	.	5
Mr. Daniel Able, of St. Louis, had	.	.	.	6
Mr. Donelson, of Washington, had	.	.	.	2— 8

The Chairman thereupon declared Mr. Daniel Able to be duly elected as Chief-Doorkeeper, subject to the approval of the National Committee.

Mr. Wallace moved that Col. Prather be authorized to select such number of Pages as may be agreed upon by him and the Sergeant-at-Arms, to act as Pages at the Convention.

This motion was adopted.

The Chairman announced that the Local Committee at St. Louis had appointed a Press Committee, consisting of Chas. W. Knapp, Chairman; J. G. Prather and Frank Gaienne.

Mr. Prince moved that the appointment of the above-named Local Press Committee be ratified and approved by this Committee, and that they be empowered to act in matters pertaining to the Press arrangements, their action to be subject to the approval of this Committee.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Gorman moved that a Committee of three, consisting of Mr. Barnum, Mr. Prince and Mr. Ransom, be appointed as a Committee of Reception of the Military Organizations at the Convention, and to have entire charge of the matter.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Prince moved that eight hundred tickets for distinguished

guest seats be given to the Local Committee of the City of St. Louis, and that seven hundred tickets be allotted to the Press.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Gorman suggested that the arrangement of seating the Delegates be alphabetical.

On motion, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.







J. Greenleaf, Lith. N.Y.

Grover Cleveland



*A.G. Thurman*



# NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

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## FIRST DAY.

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ST. LOUIS, JUNE 5th, 1888.

The National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States assembled in the Exposition Building, in the City of St. Louis, this day at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the call of the National Democratic Committee.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, called the Convention to order at 12:40 P. M., in the following words:

THE CHAIR: The Convention will please come to order. The Chair has the pleasure of presenting to this Convention Bishop John T. Granberry, of St. Louis, who will open the proceedings of this Convention with prayer.

### PRAYER.

Thou great and only God, who art lifted far above all our thoughts, and yet dost stoop to hear our prayer, we adore Thee. We praise Thee. We give Thee thanks for Thy great goodness to the sons of men. Thou art our God, and we are the people of Thy pasture and the work of Thy hand. We thank Thee for this great country which Thou hast given us; for the increase of our

population and our wealth and our power; for the diffusion of knowledge; for Thy word which giveth light; for the Church and for all Christian institutions. Forgive us our ingratitude, our forgetfulness of Thee, and our disobedience, according to the multitude of Thy mercy in Christ. Grant, oh Lord, to save us from pestilence, famine and war, from sectional strife and anarchy and disorder, from the reign of vice and crime and impiety. May the foundations of our prosperity be laid in faith and reverence and righteousness and love, and may the favor of our God be our defence and our glory. We beseech Thee, Almighty God, that Thou wilt bless the President of the United States and all that are in authority, and do Thou provide for us able men who fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and may our people be led on by Thy wisdom and Thy power and goodness from height to height of material and intellectual and moral development. May these blessings be transmitted from generation to generation and extended to all nations, that all the earth may see the glory of our God. These prayers we offer in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, by the unanimous vote of the National Committee, the Chair has been directed to present to this Convention as officers in the temporary organization the following which the Secretary will read:

The Secretary, Hon. F. O. Prince, then read the list, as follows:

*For Temporary Chairman*—Hon. Stephen M. White, of California.

*Temporary Secretary*—Hon. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts.

*Assistant Secretaries*—Alfred Orendorff, of Illinois; W. W. Scott, of Virginia; T. E. Barrett, of St. Louis; Leopold Strauss, of Alabama; O. M. Hall, of Minnesota; John Triplett, of Georgia; L. E. Rowley, of Michigan; Oliver Newell, of Colorado; T. J. Lingle, of Missouri, and J. L. Merrill, of Nebraska.

*Reading Clerks*—Hon. Thomas Pettit, House of Representatives, Chief Reading Clerk.

*Assistant Reading Clerks*—Michael T. Barrett, of New Jersey; T. O. Walker, of Iowa; R. H. Henry, of Mississippi; John W.

Kern, of Indiana; J. P. Carr, of Missouri; E. D. Sawyer, of Ohio, and William P. Bentley, of Missouri.

*Official Stenographer*—Edward B. Dickinson, of New York.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—Richard J. Bright, of Indiana.

*Chief Doorkeeper*—Daniel Able, of St. Louis.

The Convention unanimously adopted the list as read by Mr. Prince, after which the Chairman said:

THE CHAIR: I will appoint the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; the Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, and the Hon. Frank W. Dawson, of South Carolina, a Committee to wait upon Mr. White and escort him to the chair.

The Committee escorted Mr. White to the Chair, and Mr. Barnum introduced him to the Convention in the following words:

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I have the pleasure and the honor to present to this Convention the Hon. Stephen M. White, of California.

#### ADDRESS OF HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE, OF CALIFORNIA.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—Profoundly grateful for the distinction just conferred upon me, I am nevertheless conscious that I have been chosen for this position because of your appreciation of that important section of our common country from whence I come. I can assure you that those whom I in part represent will regard with satisfaction the recognition which they have thus received, not because of any uncommon ability or influence of mine, but for the reason that this is the only instance in the history of our National Conventions upon which the Pacific Slope has been accorded such an honor. California was acquired under Democratic rule. It became a commonwealth under Democratic auspices. It is therefore fitting that the bestowal of this favor should emanate from the organization whose patriotism and courage gave her to the American Union, and that that party should be the first to press forward with parental fondness the children of those who knocked, and did not knock in vain, for admission to the privileges of statehood.

I congratulate you, not merely as Democrats, but as American citizens, upon the encouraging circumstances which attend the inauguration of our proceedings. For the first time during a period covering more than a quarter of a century the Democratic National Convention is held while the affairs of Government are conducted by a Democratic administration.

Up to the late Presidential election, the Republican party declared that Democratic success meant national ruin, and that whatever might be said of the crimes and transgressions of those then in authority, yet to no other keeping could the welfare of the United States be safely confided. This doctrine was repudiated at the polls, and the experience of almost four years has demonstrated that these assertions and charges were unwarranted, and that the people were right in demanding and compelling a radical change.

The platform of principles adopted by our last National Convention prescribes with accuracy the rules of conduct which should control governmental action. Grover Cleveland was selected by that Convention as the man whose firmness, ability, integrity, and statesmanlike qualities preeminently fitted him to undertake the task of carrying out the great reforms thus suggested by the organization to whose tenets he has ever been ready to yield compliance. No public servant ever responded to the calls of duty more fully, or in better faith, than our honored President. Unostentatious in the discharge of his trust, he has never failed to apply to affairs of state those sound business maxims, the observance of which is even more necessary in public than in private station.

For years it has been generally conceded that it was necessary to reform the tariff. The existing law upon the subject had been called into being during the excitements, and because of the exigencies, of war. The Republican party, while not denying the necessity for reform, has ever failed to suggest any remedy, and has uniformly thwarted the efforts of the Democracy to afford the needed relief.

The present administration has realized the promises made by the Democratic Convention of 1884. It has sought to reduce taxation and lighten the burdens of the people, and to reduce the revenue so as to prevent undue accumulation in the Treasury, and has, at the same time, taken the requisite steps to foster and protect domestic industries. It has discouraged the centralization of

wealth, and has enabled as far as the circumstances would permit those in the less favored walks of life to enjoy the benefits of their exertions. In other words, the Democratic Administration has used its utmost endeavors to faithfully carry out the platform upon which our great reform victory was achieved. If the tariff has not been modified, it is because of Republican obstruction.

The existence of an enormous surplus in the Treasury threatens the industries of the country, is a constant source of injury to the consumer, and the man of moderate means who finds it difficult to procure monetary assistance, because of the withdrawal of a large portion of the circulating medium. This unfortunate situation is directly attributable to the policy of the Republican party, whose aim has ever been to encourage and enrich monopolies, and to ignore the interests of the masses.

During Republican dominancy many millions of acres of the public domain passed into the hands of corporate and foreign syndicates formed for the creation of individual fortunes. The obligations imposed as conditions precedent to the investiture of title were persistently violated by the beneficiaries, and these violations passed unheeded until a Democratic Administration, in conformity with the doctrines of the party, declared a forfeiture, thus tendering to those seeking homes in good faith, more than 40,000,000 of acres, which had been withheld by the Republican party for the benefit of the selfish few. In accordance with the views of the President, a statute has been enacted preventing the acquisition of lands by those not citizens of the United States, and restricting the power of corporations to obtain title to realty in the Territories. If preceding Republican Administrations had adopted the present Democratic policy there would have been preserved as homes for settlers locating in good faith immense tracts of fertile soil now in the hands of corporations and foreign speculators.

For years universal attention has been directed to the dangers of Chinese immigration. The advent of hordes of pagan slaves, disciplined to starvation, and inured to unremunerative toil, has rightly been considered destructive of the interests of labor and a menace to the Republic.

The Democracy, unlike its political adversaries, has always been with the people upon this issue. The Administration has entered into a treaty with the Chinese Empire, which must result in excluding the Mongolian from our shores, and which for the

first time makes it possible to prevent the perpetration of the frauds upon our immigration laws now practised by that race, and to preserve us from the evils of servile competition. Thus, after repeated Republican failures, we have reached a successful settlement of a question which justly agitated a vast number of our citizens, and with which Republican leaders have proved themselves incompetent to deal.

I cannot permit myself to dwell at length upon the many subjects which the occasion suggests. I cannot permit myself to point out the benefits which have accrued to all from the wisdom and prudence of our Chief Executive. The proprieties of the hour bid me hasten to the performance of the duties incident to this place.

Suffice it to say that the re-election of Grover Cleveland is demanded by the patriotic sentiment of the land.

The Republican party is struggling for life. It cannot long survive. Its extended incumbency was due to the fears and doubts succeeding the civil conflict. These forebodings have been removed by time and thought, and honest opinion in spite of illegal force openly used, notwithstanding criminal efforts defeating the public will as expressed at the ballot box, has driven unworthy servants from office and has summoned to power an administration to which no stain or suspicion has ever attached.

This was done when the world doubted whether a free government could be maintained here, and whether our citizens were strong enough to control the agents of their own selection who defied the power of those from whom their authority proceeded. It was accomplished, despite the perpetration of that crime against the elective franchise which deprived the Democracy of the fruits of victory, and the whole people of the services of that great statesman and true American, Samuel J. Tilden.

Here, where he was nominated, let it be said, "Peace to his ashes." He discharged great duties greatly; his name shall be transmitted as an example of one who, rather than disturb public tranquility, sacrificed upon the altar of his country the noblest aspiration of an American citizen.

Unable to reinstate themselves upon any meritorious issue, corrupt politicians, whose transgressions have excluded them from office, seek restoration to authority by endeavoring to reanimate the buried issues of a past generation. But these unseemly efforts

must fail. Those who participated in the struggle are not anxious to renew it. The agitators of to-day were, in most instances, non-combatants. A new generation has come upon the scene. The younger voters know of the war only through tradition and history. They are ardent, ambitious and enlightened; they look with aversion upon every attempt to lead them into impertinent discussions; they are anxious for present success and future honor and happiness; they are too busy with the practical affairs of life to engage in useless controversy; they love their country better than the delusion of an empty name; they know that the glory and advancement of the Republic is dependent upon general co-operation. While they glory in their fathers' heroic deeds, they yet believe that unkind words and exaggerated references to the past are not promotive of present harmony or future prosperity, and that an administration which treats all alike and recognizes that there is no distinction before the law of race or section is best calculated to further the general interest and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty.

The honest, intelligent elector, whose judgment is untainted by prejudice, is prepared to again entrust this Government to the Democratic party. That that organization has accomplished so much, notwithstanding the continued opposition of its foes, is ample evidence that during the next four years its policy will be finally and completely adopted.

The coming contest will result in the triumph of the Democracy. The nominees of this Convention will be the chosen of the people, and if we do our duty, the Republican party will henceforward be unable to retard the progress of our country.

At the conclusion of the Temporary Chairman's address, Gov. Green, of New Jersey, secured the floor, and said:

GOV. GREEN: Mr. President, I offer the following resolution:

MR. PATTERSON, of Colorado: Mr. Chairman—

THE CHAIR: In one moment I will recognize you, Mr. Patterson; Gov. Green, of New Jersey has the floor, and desires to present a resolution.

The resolution having been sent to the Secretary's desk, was read as follows:

*“Resolved*, That the rules of the last Democratic Convention

govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: 'That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President, no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States have been called and every State has cast its vote.'"

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the adoption of the resolution. Do you move its adoption, Governor?

Gov. GREEN: I move its adoption.

A DELEGATE: I second the motion.

THE CHAIR: It is moved and seconded that the resolution as read be adopted.

MR. J. D. SCHEWALTER, of Missouri: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order, that the resolution at this time is out of order, for we don't know until the report of the Committee on Credentials who compose this Convention.

THE CHAIR: The point of order is not sustained, for this reason: that we have met here as a deliberative body, and, I suppose, that for present purposes we can adopt any rules that we wish. These rules would not obtain, of course, if they were not adopted by the Convention after the report of the Committee on Credentials was received. I will say, however, that I don't see that they can have much applicability at this time, since the subject-matter to which they are directed will not come before this body until that time. I suggest, Governor, that although I think them in order, it might be well to let them stand over.

Gov. GREEN: I think it has always been customary to adopt them at this time.

THE CHAIR: The house will then vote on the question of their adoption.

The resolution was then adopted.

MR. T. M. PATTERSON, of Colorado: In behalf of Colorado's Democracy I crave the indulgence of this Convention to present to it, for use by its Chairman, a solid silver gavel. It was wrought from Colorado mines and fashioned by Colorado artisans. It is the modest offering of the youngest member of the Federal Union to that party which restored silver to the monetary plane from which it was degraded through the Republican Congressional conspiracy of 1873, and that has ever since remained its consistent champion. May the announcement be made to the civilized world

through its silvery tones of the second unanimous nomination of the people's choice for President—GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, if there is no objection, and I assume there will be none, this present will be deemed accepted. It is of solid silver, and, as far as a gavel can do it, you will have to be ruled by silver for the present.

SENATOR A. P. GORMAN, of Maryland: I have a resolution to offer.

THE CHAIR: The Secretary will read it.

The resolution was read, as follows:

“*Resolved*, That the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that each delegation name one member to act as a member of a Committee on Credentials; one member on the Committee on Permanent Organization; and one member on the Committee on Resolutions; and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to said Committee without debate.”

THE CHAIR: Do you move its adoption, Senator?

SENATOR GORMAN: Yes, sir.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Secretary, will you please call the roll of States alphabetically?

MR. RAINES, of New York: Mr. Chairman, would it not be in order to call the roll of the Convention for the purpose of having the credentials of delegations delivered to the Chair?

THE CHAIR: That is the object of the resolution presented to the Convention by Senator Gorman, of Maryland. It covers that subject. First the appointment of the Committee; after that Committee is appointed, then, of course, some means of putting the credentials into their hands will be suggested. The credentials will be presented, I am informed, in the usual order to the Committee on Credentials. The place will be designated. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll of States, and as each State was called, the Chairman of the Delegation responded with the names of members of Committees as follows:

## COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

ALABAMA—Jesse F. Stallings.  
 ARKANSAS—Benjamin F. DuVal.  
 CALIFORNIA—Robert Cosner.  
 COLORADO—E. A. Ballard.  
 CONNECTICUT—H. A. Bishop.  
 DELAWARE—Charles J. Harrington.  
 FLORIDA—W. T. Whitedge.  
 GEORGIA—J. L. Sweat.  
 ILLINOIS—Thomas M. Thornton.  
 INDIANA—O. O. Stealey.  
 IOWA—L. L. Ainsworth.  
 KANSAS—A. Mathewson.  
 KENTUCKY—John B. Castleman.  
 LOUISIANA—Andrew Price.  
 MAINE—Payson Tucker.  
 MARYLAND—John B. Brown.  
 MASSACHUSETTS—Patrick Maguire.  
 MICHIGAN—Charles R. Whitman.  
 MINNESOTA—T. T. Hudson.  
 MISSISSIPPI—S. S. Calhoun.  
 MISSOURI—David W. Caruth.  
 NEBRASKA—Tobias Castor.  
 NEVADA—Geo. Ernst.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Daniel Connor.

NEW JERSEY—G. D. W. Vroom.  
 NEW YORK—Alfred C. Chapin.  
 NORTH CAROLINA—E. C. Smith.  
 OHIO—E. W. Matthews.  
 OREGON—John Lee.  
 PENNSYLVANIA—Lewis C. Cassidy.  
 RHODE ISLAND—F. L. O'Reilly.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA—O. M. Doyle.  
 TENNESSEE—John R. Godwin.  
 TEXAS—Horace Chilton.  
 VERMONT—J. D. Hanrahan.  
 VIRGINIA—William R. Aylett.  
 WEST VIRGINIA—C. W. Dailey.  
 WISCONSIN—S. W. Lamoreaux.  
 ARIZONA—George G. Berry.  
 DAKOTA—H. L. Maguire.\*  
 DIST. OF COLUMBIA—William Dickson.  
 IDAHO—R. S. Harvey.  
 MONTANA—A. J. Davidson.  
 NEW MEXICO—Rafael Romero.  
 UTAH—Robert C. Chambers.  
 WASHINGTON—J. J. Browne.  
 WYOMING—J. R. Dixon.

## COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

ALABAMA—J. C. Webb.  
 ARKANSAS—Asa Morgan.  
 CALIFORNIA—Joseph Clark.  
 COLORADO—W. S. Cockerell.  
 CONNECTICUT—Clinton B. Davis.  
 DELAWARE—W. H. Stevens.  
 FLORIDA—John F. Dunn.  
 GEORGIA—H. D. D. Twiggs.  
 ILLINOIS—James W. Patton.  
 INDIANA—DeFoe Skinner.  
 IOWA—S. S. Caruthers.  
 KANSAS—A. A. Harris.  
 KENTUCKY—Robert Riddle.  
 LOUISIANA—R. C. Davey.  
 MAINE—L. A. Stevens.  
 MARYLAND—William T. Biedler.  
 MASSACHUSETTS—Quincy A. Towns.

MICHIGAN—John G. Parkhurst.  
 MINNESOTA—W. W. Mayo.  
 MISSISSIPPI—A. F. Fox.  
 MISSOURI—O. J. Chapman.  
 NEBRASKA—D. W. Cook.  
 NEVADA—James G. Fair.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—William S. Ladd.  
 NEW JERSEY—P. P. Baker.  
 NEW YORK—John Larkin.  
 NORTH CAROLINA—W. C. Bowen.  
 OHIO—Paul J. Sorg.  
 OREGON—Napoleon Davis.  
 PENNSYLVANIA—John H. Orvis.  
 RHODE ISLAND—Charles H. Page.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA—C. A. Woods.  
 TENNESSEE—E. P. McQueen.  
 TEXAS—John Bookhout.

\* Added by resolution of Convention, after the report of Committee on Credentials had been adopted, deciding the contest in Dakota.

VERMONT—Alexander Cochran.  
 VIRGINIA—R. C. Marshall.  
 WEST VIRGINIA—John Bassel.  
 WISCONSIN—S. N. Dickinson.  
 ARIZONA—George G. Berry.  
 DAKOTA—(Contested.)  
 DIST. OF COLUMBIA—William Dickson.

IDAHO—John M. Silcott.  
 MONTANA—A. J. Davidson.  
 NEW MEXICO—Rafael Romero.  
 UTAH—Robert C. Chambers.  
 WASHINGTON—Stuart Rice.  
 WYOMING—Leopold Kabis.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

ALABAMA—H. C. Tompkins.  
 ARKANSAS—W. L. Terry.  
 CALIFORNIA—Clay W. Taylor.  
 COLORADO—T. M. Patterson.  
 CONNECTICUT—Alfred E. Burr.  
 DELAWARE—William F. Cousey.  
 FLORIDA—Andrew Johnson.  
 GEORGIA—Fleming G. DuBignon.  
 ILLINOIS—N. E. Worthington.  
 INDIANA—David Turpie.  
 IOWA—F. W. Lehmann.  
 KANSAS—J. G. Lowe.  
 KENTUCKY—Henry Watterson.  
 LOUISIANA—John Dymond.  
 MAINE—A. W. Madigan.  
 MARYLAND—Arthur P. Gorman.  
 MASSACHUSETTS—John W. Cummings.  
 MICHIGAN—George L. Yaple.  
 MINNESOTA—E. C. Stringer.  
 MISSISSIPPI—W. H. Sims.  
 MISSOURI—John O'Day.  
 NEBRASKA—James E. North.  
 NEVADA—M. B. Garraghan.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Joseph C. Moore.

NEW JERSEY—Leon Abbott.  
 NEW YORK—Edward Cooper.  
 NORTH CAROLINA—Richard Battle.  
 OHIO—Lawrence T. Neal.  
 OREGON—M. S. Hellman.  
 PENNSYLVANIA—William Mutchler.  
 RHODE ISLAND—Jesse Metcalf.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA—John T. Sloan, Jr.  
 TENNESSEE—Lillard Thompson.  
 TEXAS—George Clark.  
 VERMONT—John H. Senter.  
 VIRGINIA—P. W. McKinney.  
 WEST VIRGINIA—Wesley Mollahan.  
 WISCONSIN—W. H. Seaman.  
 ARIZONA—J. C. Herndon.  
 DAKOTA—William R. Steele.\*  
 DIST. OF COLUMBIA—Lawrence Gardner  
 IDAHO—R. S. Harvey.  
 MONTANA—Martin Maginnis.  
 NEW MEXICO—William B. Childers.  
 UTAH—P. L. Williams.  
 WASHINGTON—J. J. Browne.  
 WYOMING—J. R. Dixon.

The roll having been completed, Mr. C. D. O'Brien, of Minnesota, obtained the floor and said:

MR. O'BRIEN: Mr. Chairman: In Dakota there is a contest. There are two delegations from Dakota attending this Convention. No Committee, and no Delegates from Dakota should participate in the proceedings of this Convention until that contest is decided.

THE CHAIR: Do you make a motion?

MR. O'BRIEN: I move that all parties claiming to be Delegates

\* Added by resolution of Convention, after the report of Committee on Credentials had been adopted, deciding the contest in Dakota.

from Dakota be excluded until the report of the Committee on Credentials is made.

THE CHAIR: You make this as an absolute motion, not as an amendment?

MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, sir; and as a motion.

THE CHAIR: Then your motion is—

MR. O'BRIEN: That we exclude all Delegates from Dakota until the contest is determined.

THE CHAIR: The motion of Mr. O'Brien of Minnesota, there being a contest in Dakota, is that all parties claiming to be Delegates from that territory, be excluded from participancy in the proceedings of this Convention until after the report of the Committee on Credentials is made and acted upon. Is there a second to that motion?

The motion was seconded by several delegates. The motion was adopted.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention: The three Committees will meet at the following times and places: The Committee on Credentials will meet at 5 o'clock to-day in a room on this floor, to the left of the place where I am standing. The name of the Committee is over the door. The Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business will also meet in the same part of this building in another room which they will find there similarly designated. Five o'clock is the time for the meeting of all the Committees. The Committee on Resolutions and Platform will meet at the Southern Hotel, at the parlors of the National Committee, being the grand parlor of that hotel, at 5 o'clock. Is there any other business to come before this Convention?

MR. W. H. M. PUSEY, of Iowa: Mr. Chairman, I am instructed by my delegation to offer the following resolution and ask for its adoption.

THE CHAIR: Send up the resolution if you please.

MR. MARTIN MAGINNIS, of Montana: Mr. Chairman—

THE CHAIR: Give your name.

MR. MAGINNIS: Maginnis, of Montana: On behalf of the association of Territorial Delegates, I am requested to offer the following resolution:

THE CHAIR: Will you please wait a moment till the resolution

already passed up from Iowa is read and disposed of. That is the only thing in order now.

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The Secretary then read the resolution offered by Mr. Pusey as follows :

*“Resolved*, That during the recess of this Convention this hall be opened for the inspection of visiting clubs.”

THE CHAIR: You have heard the motion of Mr. Pusey, of Iowa. Is there any second, gentlemen?

MR. CHARLES W. BAKER, of Ohio: I move to amend the motion by instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms of this Convention to invite and find seats in this Convention for every uniformed Democratic club which comes from other States.

THE CHAIR: Pass up the amendment.

MR. PUSEY: My resolution embodies that very thing. It says all visiting clubs.

THE CHAIR: I desire, gentlemen, to have the amendment here before we proceed further. Is that amendment in writing, Mr. Baker?

MR. BAKER: In a moment it will be.

The amendment was passed up shortly afterwards.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, I will have to ask you to take your seats. There must be order while the proceedings of this Convention are going on, at least among the Delegates.

The amendment of Mr. Baker was then read by the Secretary as follows:

“That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to invite and seat in this Convention during its session all uniformed clubs visiting St. Louis from other States.”

MR. W. L. TERRY, of Arkansas: Mr. Chairman, I understand, sir, that this hall is already filled to its full seating capacity, and I move you, sir, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

THE CHAIR: There is no such Committee as that belonging to this Convention; it should be sent to the National Committee.

MR. TERRY: I move that it be referred to the National Committee in charge of this matter.

THE CHAIR: Will you reduce that motion to writing? This is the motion:—

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman—

THE CHAIR: Wait a moment, Mr. Baker, and I will recognize you. The motion is simply a motion to require this matter to be sent to the National Committee—it is a motion of reference. The motion of Mr. Pusey is to send this resolution, or amendment, to the National Committee.

MR. BAKER, of Ohio: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Baker, of Ohio.

MR. BAKER: There are, I understand, uniformed Democratic clubs here from ten or twelve States. Those of us who are Delegates are obliged to the people of St. Louis for their princely hospitality, and I think those clubs ought to be permitted to have seats in this Convention during the deliberations of this body. I understand that yesterday 4,000 tickets were distributed to the members of the Chamber of Commerce of this city. They ought to have been distributed to the Democratic Clubs who are here from Chicago, from Cincinnati and New York. I therefore insist, Mr. Chairman, that we owe it to these Democratic Clubs to extend to them the courtesy of this Convention.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the substitute.

MR. JAMES T. PIGOTT, of Connecticut: I arise to second the motion made by the gentleman from Arkansas, because if his motion is not adopted this Convention will be interfering with arrangements already made by the National Committee. If you pass the motion made by the gentleman now, I trust you will give the Sergeant-at-Arms the power to increase the capacity of this hall.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the substitute.

MR. R. P. C. WILSON, of Missouri: I am requested, Mr. President, to say, by some of the members of the National Committee, that there has already been 2,000 tickets distributed to those uniformed companies, and the capacity of this hall is already taxed to the utmost, and the resolution of the gentleman who has a seat at my right is absolutely impracticable, physically, for this building. I trust the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

MR. SCHEWALTER, of Missouri: I arise to the point of order that I raised before, and I thought it was good then, and I think so now. It is, that until the report of the Committee on Creden-

tials is made to this body what right we have to a seat, and by what authority can we say that some one else shall have a seat or shall not have a seat in this Convention? I raised that point of order a while ago. I thought it was good before, and I am convinced it is now.

MR. WILSON, of Missouri: I believe a motion to adjourn is always in order. I move that this Convention do now adjourn.

THE CHAIR: No, sir, not now. The point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri is overruled, because this Convention, or whatever it is, is in the possession of this hall, and the motions made are directed to the exercise of that possession. The question is upon the substitute of the gentleman from Arkansas.

GOV. ABBETT, of New Jersey: I cannot see any difference between uniformed Democrats and the Democrats that have come from all portions of the United States. And as to the proper distribution of tickets, it has already been made. The National Committee has distributed them; and if there is an attempt now to make the Sergeant-at-Arms superior to the National Committee and admit anybody that comes in uniform, I will amend to say that the whole Democracy come into this hall and be seated. There is only one orderly way of proceeding with reference to this matter, and that is the way that every National Convention has done time out of mind, and that is to leave that matter to the National Committee to settle. They are representatives of the States of this Union so far as the Democracy is concerned, and we can trust to their judgment to make this hall as wide and as lofty as possible to put all the Democrats here that can get in it.

MR. PUSEY, of Iowa: Mr. Chairman, this discussion has drifted away from the object of the original resolution. There are many clubs here who expect to go off on the morning train. They are good Democrats, and they don't want to interfere with the business interests of this Convention. My resolution, Mr. Chairman, contemplates that they shall have the use of this hall only in the recess of this Convention, and I do hope that the substitute will be voted down.

THE CHAIR: I am authorized by the Chairman of the National Committee to say that there has been no such extensive distribution of tickets as stated by the gentleman from Ohio. The question is upon the substitute. Are you ready for the question? The substitute is that the matter be referred to the National Committee.

The substitute was adopted.

MR. FLOWER, of New York: I have a resolution to offer.

The resolution was then read by the Secretary.

*Resolved*, That when this convention adjourns it adjourns until to-morrow at noon."

THE CHAIR: The resolution is that when the Convention adjourns, or takes a recess, I suppose is intended, it be until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

Gov. ABBETT, of New Jersey: I move to amend by making it 10 o'clock to-morrow. I want to see the Democratic ticket nominated on to-morrow, and not on the third day of this Convention.

THE CHAIR: Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, offers an amendment to the motion of Mr. Flower, of New York.

MR. FLOWER: I accept the amendment.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the adoption of the resolution, that when this Convention takes a recess, it will be until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

MR. CUNIFF, of Massachusetts: I move to amend by making the hour 11 o'clock.

This amendment was not seconded.

THE CHAIR: The question, then, is upon the adoption of the resolution that when we adjourn, we adjourn until the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: There is a change in the member of the Committee on Permanent Organization for New Mexico. In place of W. B. Childers is substituted Rafael Romero.

MR. JNO. G. PARKHURST, of Michigan: I now move that we adjourn.

At this suggestion, many of the members began to leave.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, sit down! I can not talk against you all.

MR. FLOWER, of New York: I now move that we take a recess.

THE CHAIR: The Committee will arrange so that clubs may visit this hall.

The motion to take a recess until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, June 6th, was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

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ST. LOUIS, JUNE 6th, 1888.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, June 6th, 1888.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. White, at 10:22, A. M., as follows:

**THE CHAIR:** The Convention will come to order. The Delegations will please take their seats. The Convention will come to order. The Convention will be opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Green, of Missouri.

PRAYER.

Oh, Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou hast been the God, and art the God of all nations. Thou hast appointed the bounds of their habitations. Thou hast been the God of this nation, the God of our fathers, and we, their children, this morning enter into the inheritance of the blessings that Thou didst bestow upon them. We come this morning to ask Thy blessing upon this assembly; upon these men who have come up from these sister States, from all over this great Republic, who have come on this important occasion, sent by their people. Oh, God, do Thou bless them in this assembly this morning, and as Thou hast ruled over this nation in all the years past and Thou hast brought good out of every evil, do Thou this day rule over this Convention for the good of this nation and for the glory of Thy great name. We pray that Thy blessing may be upon the

President of the United States and upon the Governors of all the States of this country, and upon the humblest officer of the people of our nation and upon the humblest citizen of this great Republic. We pray Thee, oh God, that Thou wilt guide us in our destiny. Help us as a people to fear God and to keep His commandments, and direct us in all our ways that we may be the Lord's people, not simply in the profession of our lips, but in a Godly and holy and just life. Now, we commend ourselves to Thee for the guidance of Thy Spirit, and as Thou must overrule the mistakes of men for the good of Thy name, and as Thou must guide us in all things that are great and good, do Thou this day bless these men and lead them in Thy way according to Thy purpose, and let them remember this day as they sit in this Convention that they are not only making a history for this country, but they are also to determine that which will be good for it or bad for it. And may their policy and may their works redound to the good of all the citizens of all this country, and for the glory of Thy name in all the earth. Let Thy blessing rest upon us now and evermore. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 6th, 1888.

*F. O. Prince, Temporary Secretary National Democratic Convention, St. Louis:*

Please present to the Convention the acknowledgments of the Iroquois Club, of Los Angeles, for the honor conferred by the appointment of one of its members, the Hon. S. M. White, for Temporary Chairman.

SIDNEY LACY, *Pres't.*

A. C. CLARKE, *Sec'y.*

Hon. Frederick. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, then offered the following resolution, which was sent to the desk and read:

*"Resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Delegation from Colorado for its gift of a silver gavel, and

that the same be placed in charge of the National Committee for use at future Democratic Conventions."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: There has been handed to the Chair credentials from Alaska. They are hereby referred to the Committee on Credentials. Will the Chairman of the Committee please send for the credentials from Alaska. They are in the possession of the Secretary.

HON. T. J. CAMPBELL, of New York: I desire at this time to present a petition which I will send up. I hope it will be read for the information of the Convention.

THE CHAIR: The Secretary will read the petition.

The Secretary then read as follows:

*Whereas*, We believe that the safety and perpetuity of Republican Institutions on this continent imperatively demand the recognition and enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine in all its length and breadth:—that territorial acquisition or aggrandisement in this quarter of the world by foreign and monarchical powers, should not only not be countenanced, but should be discouraged and prohibited by every means in our power. That it is our duty, as well as our interest, to establish and maintain the most friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with our sister Republics of Mexico, Central and South America; to extend to them such moral aid and sympathy as they may need to protect themselves from the unrighteous encroachments of European powers upon their territory, or officious interference in their internal Governmental affairs; and further, if necessary, to maintain the supremacy of the Monroe Doctrine on this continent, we should be prepared to make and enforce our demand against whatsoever power may undertake to evade or disregard it: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted and presented to the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble at St. Louis on the 5th day of June, 1888, for

such recognition thereof, and such action thereon, as the said Convention may see fit to take concerning the same.

THEO. M. RODEE,  
MONCUS CURRELL,  
BENJAMIN A. WHITEMAN,  
JOHN T. BIRDSILL,  
JOHN B. MAYO,  
LAURENCE G. GOULDING,  
M. U. GEARORE,  
DANIEL P. BIBLE,  
*Committee.*

THE CHAIR: If there is no objection to this resolution it will be referred to the Committee on Platform.

There being no objection the resolution was so referred.

THE CHAIR: The Committee on Platform and Resolutions will please receive this from the Secretary.

MR. MALLORY, of Florida: Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I desire to send to the Secretary to be read.

THE CHAIR: Please send your resolution to the Secretary.

The resolution being sent to the Secretary, the Secretary read as follows :

*"Resolved*, That this Convention approve of and hereby indorse the principles of the tariff reform initiated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of Government we give our unqualified and universal support."

THE CHAIR: Under the rules this resolution will be referred to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. There being no objection to the resolution, it is so referred. I will now call for the report of the Committee on Credentials, that being next in order.

JNO. C. WEBB, of Alabama: I present the report of the Committee on Credentials.

THE CHAIR: The Secretary will read the report. Unless some one calls for the reading of the name of the Delegation to which he may belong, the Secretary will omit the names.

The Secretary then read the report as follows:

*To the National Democratic Convention, St. Louis, Mo.*

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to present the following report:

We find the following list of Delegates from the different States and Territories entitled to seats in this Convention as Delegates, to wit:

## LIST OF DELEGATES.

### ALABAMA.

#### AT LARGE.

E. W. Pettus.  
Gaylord B. Clark.

W. F. Foster.  
H. C. Tompkins.

*District.*

1st	Daniel P. Bestor.
	John C. Webb.
2d	Tennent Lomax.
	Jesse F. Stallings.
3d	T. H. Rainor.
	B. M. Stevens.
4th	Chas. E. Waller.
	C. W. Hooper.

*District.*

5th	H. M. Meadows.
	P. A. Buyck.
6th	L. B. Musgrove.
	William A. Walker.
7th	John H. Caldwell.
	Thomas S. Plowman.
8th	R. C. Hunt.
	Henderson Peoples.

### ARKANSAS.

#### AT LARGE.

Benjamin F. DuVal.  
Charles M. Taylor.

William L. Terry.  
Thomas J. W. Tillar.

*District.*

1st	George P. Taylor.
	R. M. Neal.
2d	J. B. Dent.
	J. W. Corcoran.
3d	Asa Morgan.
	J. B. Conway.

*District.*

4th	J. B. Forrester.
	George R. Wood.
5th	A. S. Layton.
	W. A. Ferry.

### CALIFORNIA.

#### AT LARGE.

M. F. Tarpey.  
W. D. English.

Stephen M. White.  
Clay W. Taylor.

*District.*

1st	Robert Cosner.
	F. W. Lawler.
2d	J. A. Filcher.
	George H. Castle.
3d	J. J. White.
	E. G. Blessing.

*District.*

4th	Edward Curtis.
	Joseph Clark.
5th	C. T. Ryland.
	Maurice Schmidt.
6th	William Graves.
	U. D. Knapp.

## OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE

## COLORADO.

## AT LARGE.

Thomas M. Patterson.  
E. A. Ballard.  
Timothy B. Ryan.

James N. Carlile.  
W. S. Cockerell.  
Casimiro Barela.

## CONNECTICUT.

## AT LARGE.

Alfred E. Burr.  
James T. Pigott.

Charles H. Allen.  
William H. Barnum.

*District.*

1st ..... R. J. Vance.  
George L. Phillips.  
2d ..... Chas. A. Tomlinson.  
Clinton B. Davis.

*District.*

3d ..... S. O. Bowen.  
A. C. Robertson.  
4th ..... Milo P. Richardson.  
Henry A. Bishop.

## DELAWARE.

## AT LARGE.

L. C. Vandergriff.  
E. R. Cochran.  
W. A. C. Hardcastle.

J. C. Harrington.  
W. F. Cousey.  
W. H. Stevens.

## FLORIDA.

## AT LARGE.

T. M. Shackelford.  
W. T. Whitledge.

John F. Dunn.  
E. J. Vann.

*District.*

1st ..... Andrew Johnson.  
T. A. Jennings.

*District.*

2d ..... S. R. Mallory.  
Jefferson B. Brown.

## GEORGIA.

## AT LARGE.

Pope Barrow.  
Fleming G. du Bignon.

Albert H. Cox.  
Washington Dessau.

*District.*

1st ..... J. L. Sweat.  
J. C. Dell.  
2d ..... John Triplett.  
H. C. Sheffield.  
3d ..... W. H. Willis.  
John McRae.  
4th ..... W. J. Weeks.  
Lee Mandeville.  
5th ..... J. J. Spalding.  
Emmett Wommack.

*District.*

6th ..... F. H. Richardson.  
R. L. Berner.  
7th ..... J. M. McBride.  
E. D. Graham.  
8th ..... R. D. Yow.  
W. M. Howard.  
9th ..... J. H. Butt.  
T. M. Peebles.  
10th ..... Beverly D. Evans, Jr.  
H. D. D. Twiggs.

## ILLINOIS.

## AT LARGE.

William R. Morrison.  
James S. Ewing.

<i>District.</i>	
1st	William Fitzgerald.
	Thomas J. Gahan.
2d	Daniel Corkery.
	George P. Bunker.
3d	Michael Ryan.
	John A. King.
4th	F. A. Hoffman, Jr.
	William M. Devine.
5th	Philip Scheckler.
	A. J. Denison.
6th	James McNamara.
	John Lake.
7th	Caleb C. Johnson.
	Charles Dunham.
8th	Patrick C. Haley.
	James W. Duncan.
9th	James Smith.
	Zorah E. Patrick.
10th	Matt. Henneberry.
	Forest Cook.

N. E. Worthington.  
William C. Goudy.

<i>District.</i>	
11th	Quintin C. Ward.
	Delos P. Phelps.
12th	John Jones.
	James M. Bush.
13th	James W. Patton.
	Don M. Maus.
14th	James T. Hoblitt.
	James P. Lillard.
15th	H. S. Tanner.
	E. R. E. Kimbrough.
16th	J. K. Dickinson.
	W. F. Beck.
17th	T. B. Murray.
	T. M. Thornton.
18th	A. S. Wilderman.
	William E. Wheeler.
19th	W. S. Cantrell.
	Thomas E. Merritt.
20th	William H. Green.
	George W. Hill.

## INDIANA.

## AT LARGE.

Daniel W. Voorhees.  
David Turpie.

<i>District.</i>	
1st	J. E. McCullough.
	William Rahm, Jr.
2d	J. M. Oglin.
	L. B. Mullinix.
3d	O. O. Stealey.
	Wayne Cook.
4th	Frank R. Dorman.
	James K. Ewing.
5th	John C. Robinson.
	John W. Ragsdale.
6th	Thomas J. Newkirk.
	William M. Harris.
7th	Allen W. Conditt.
	Charles G. Offut.

John G. Shanklin.  
John H. Bass.

<i>District.</i>	
8th	Maurice B. Thompson.
	Perry H. Blue.
9th	J. O. Henderson.
	Charles B. Stewart.
10th	Michael Fansler.
	D. F. Skinner.
11th	C. P. Cole.
	L. B. Fullenwider.
12th	Charles McCulloch.
	Andrew Baxter.
13th	Garland E. Rose.
	W. C. Wilson.

## IOWA.

## AT LARGE.

Frederick W. Lehmann.  
John C. Kelly.

P. M. Ballingall.  
W. H. M. Pusey.

## District.

1st .....	W. W. Baldwin.
	J. D. M. Hamilton.
2d .....	Moses Bloom.
	Thomas Lambert.
3d .....	J. H. Scales.
	Cato Sells.
4th .....	L. L. Ainsworth.
	George T. Bellamy.
5th .....	Charles A. Clark.
	J. E. Henriques.
6th .....	S. S. Caruthers.
	L. J. Anderson.

## District.

7th .....	W. H. McHenry.
	A. E. Morrison.
8th .....	W. E. Sproat.
	F. S. Whitmore.
9th .....	J. S. Tam.
	D. M. Wyland.
10th .....	A. B. Keith.
	J. J. Wilson.
11th .....	Will A. Wells.
	T. D. Higgins.

## KANSAS.

## AT LARGE.

Edward Carroll.  
David M. Dale.

A. A. Harris.  
Thomas G. Lowe.

## District.

1st .....	S. F. Neely.
	B. P. Waggoner.
2d .....	H. S. Swingley.
	George Inness.
3d .....	Angell Mathewson.
	E. M. Hewins.
4th .....	Eugene E. Hagan.
	Jacob E. Decon.

## District.

5th .....	W. F. Harris.
	C. E. Gifford.
6th .....	George W. Collett.
	Howard Carpenter.
7th .....	M. J. O'Meara.
	James McKinsley.

## KENTUCKY.

## AT LARGE.

Henry Watterson.  
John H. Hendricks.

James A. McKenzie.  
John D. Harris.

## District.

1st .....	Clinton Leigh.
	John W. Blue.
2d .....	Robert D. Vance.
	Peter Berry.
3d .....	D. C. Walker.
	James D. Hinds.
4th .....	H. D. McHenry.
	R. A. Burton.
5th .....	Charles D. Jacob.
	John D. Castleman.
6th .....	A. G. DeJarnette.
	William Goebel.

## District.

7th .....	Evan E. Settle.
	J. S. Johnson.
8th .....	H. C. Kaufman.
	P. J. Foree.
9th .....	C. P. Poyntz.
	Lewis Pritchard.
10th .....	W. T. Havens.
	Robert Riddle.
11th .....	J. W. Colyer.
	J. W. Richardson.

## LOUISIANA.

## AT LARGE.

Samuel D. McEnery.

James Jeffries.

## District.

1st	John Dymond.
	Walter H. Rogers.
2d	Robert C. Davey.
	Peter Farrell.
3d	Andrew Price.
	Henry McCall.

Charles Parlange.

Dudley Avery.

## District.

4th	James Brice.
	David Pierson.
5th	G. C. Goldman.
	I. B. Richardson.
6th	James Webb.
	J. J. Barrow.

## MAINE.

## AT LARGE.

Payson Tucker.

E. C. Allen.

## District.

1st	Lemont A. Stevens.
	Daniel W. True.
2d	Alonzo Garcelon.
	J. H. Montgomery.

Arthur Sewall.

James Tobin.

## District.

3d	Richard W. Black.
	J. J. Walker.
4th	Albert W. Madigan.
	J. P. Bass.

## MARYLAND.

## AT LARGE.

Arthur P. Gorman.

Germon H. Hunt.

## District.

1st	Wm. S. Wilson.
	Thomas Humphreys.
2d	N. C. Burke.
	James R. Whiteford.
3d	Albert Ritchie.
	Frank A. Furst.

Louis V. Baughman.

John B. Brown.

## District.

4th	William T. Biedler.
	Robert Crane.
5th	R. H. Edelin.
	T. H. Hunt.

6th Daniel Annan.

Buchanan Schley.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## AT LARGE.

Patrick A. Collins.

John W. Cummings.

## District.

1st	Daniel D. Sullivan.
	George Delano.
2d	John W. Hart.
	Herbert L. Peck.
3d	Fred'k O. Prince.
	Patrick Maguire.
4th	Matthew Keaney.
	Jas. A. McGeough.
5th	Alpheus B. Alger.
	John F. O'Brien.
6th	Philip J. Doherty.
	Quincy A. Towns.

Jonas H. French.

Josiah G. Abbott.

## District.

7th	Jacob R. Huntington.
	Thomas A. Devine.
8th	John Breen.
	Michael Corbett.
9th	John W. Corcoran.
	Jas. R. Entwistle.
10th	George F. Hewitt.
	Albert H. Wheeler.
11th	John J. Sheehan.
	William M. Gaylord.
12th	Walter Cutting.
	George H. Bleloch.

## MICHIGAN.

## AT LARGE.

Isaac M. Weston.  
George L. Yapple.

Marvin H. Chamberlain.  
Peter White.

*District.*

1st	Edmund Haug.
	Rufus W. Gillett.
2d	Chas. R. Whitman.
	L. H. Salisbury.
3d	John G. Parkhurst.
	Hugh Richardson.
4th	H. C. Sherwood.
	Wm. G. Howard.
5th	Thos. Savage.
	Thos. F. McGarry.
6th	E. D. Winans.
	Byron G. Stout.

*District.*

7th	A. W. McLellan.
	F. W. Hubbard.
8th	Free Estee.
	J. S. Crosby.
9th	A. V. Mann.
	W. P. Nesbit.
10th	Joseph Turner.
	J. Maurice Finn.
11th	R. C. Flannigan.
	A. J. Scott.

## MINNESOTA.

## AT LARGE.

Albert A. Ames.  
Michael Doran.

Robert A. Smith.  
John Ludwig.

*District.*

1st	W. W. Mayo.
	D. P. R. Hibbs.
2d	R. O. Craig.
	E. G. Pahl.
3d	E. C. Stringer.
	J. M. Spicer.

*District.*

4th	P. B. Winston.
	C. D. O'Brien.
5th	William Anglin.
	T. P. Hudson.

## MISSISSIPPI.

## AT LARGE.

William H. Sims.  
W. T. Martin.

Robert H. Taylor.  
S. S. Calhoun.

*District.*

1st	L. D. McDowall.
	E. O. Sikes.
2d	Chas. M. Thurmond.
	William Hull.
3d	James M. Liddell.
	Thos. E. Crutcher.
4th	A. F. Fox.
	J. W. Yong.

*District.*

5th	J. F. McCool.
	R. A. Tibs.
6th	C. P. Neilson.
	A. K. Northrop.
7th	C. M. Williamson.
	H. C. Conn.

## MISSOURI.

## AT LARGE.

John O'Day.  
Edward L. Martin.

David W. Caruth.  
Nathaniel C. Dryden.

<i>District.</i>	
1st	J. H. Carroll.
	J. C. Grisley.
2d	E. C. Gore.
	O. G. Young.
3d	Clinton Tillery.
	O. J. Chapman.
4th	Samuel B. Greene.
	R. P. C. Wilson.
5th	J. D. Schewalter.
	John C. Tarsney.
6th	Geo. P. B. Jackson.
	James A. Johnson.
7th	James I. Jones.
	Cash Blackburn.

<i>District.</i>	
8th	Patrick O'Malley.
	John B. O'Mara.
9th	Charles W. Knapp.
	George W. Allen.
10th	Jasper N. Burts.
	Ira C. Terry.
11th	J. J. Nichols.
	Henry E. Warren.
12th	Robert Raily.
	E. G. Thurman.
13th	O. H. Travers.
	John T. Teel.
14th	Joseph T. Wilson.
	B. T. Pitts.

## NEBRASKA.

## AT LARGE.

James E. Boyd.  
J. Sterling Morton.

James E. North.  
Tobias Castor.

<i>District.</i>	
1st	D. W. Cook.
	James Creighton.

<i>District.</i>	
3d	J. C. Crawford.

John E. Sherwin.

## NEVADA.

## AT LARGE.

James G. Fair.  
N. H. A. Mason.  
J. W. Dorsey.

George Ernst.  
J. S. Mooney.  
M. B. Garraghan.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## AT LARGE.

Frank Jones.  
Daniel Conner.

Alvah W. Sulloway.  
Joseph C. Moore.

<i>District.</i>	
1st	Miah B. Sullivan.

<i>District.</i>	
2d	William S. Ladd.

George B. Williams.

## NEW JERSEY.

## AT LARGE.

Robert S. Green.  
Leon Abbott.

Moses Bigelow.  
Philip P. Baker.

*District.*

1st ..... George Pfeiffer, Jr.  
John Summerill.  
2d ..... G. D. W. Vroom.  
Isaac H. Adams.  
3d ..... Thos. F. McCormack.  
Millard F. Ross.  
4th ..... James N. Pidcock.  
Johnson Cornish.

*District.*

5th ..... William B. Gourley.  
Samuel Taylor.  
6th ..... George H. Hartford.  
William Harrigan.  
7th ..... Peter Hauck.  
Edward F. C. Young.

## NEW YORK.

## AT LARGE.

Roswell P. Flower.  
Alfred C. Chapin.

Edward Cooper.  
George Raines.

*District.*

1st ..... A. N. Weller.  
Henry A. Reeves.  
2d ..... David A. Boody.  
John Hanscom.  
3d ..... James W. Ridgway.  
John P. Adams.  
4th ..... William H. Murtha.  
Edward Patchin.\*  
5th ..... Dennis Canty.†  
George Straub.  
6th ..... Richard Croker.  
Philip E. Donlin.  
7th ..... Michael C. Murphy.‡  
Daniel Dougherty.  
8th ..... W. Bourke Cockran.§  
T. J. Campbell.  
9th ..... William R. Grace.  
Hugh J. Grant.  
10th ..... Jos. J. O'Donohue.  
J. Hampden Robb.  
11th ..... Maurice J. Power.  
Roger A. Pryor.||  
12th ..... George H. Forster.  
N. J. Waterbury.

*District.*

13th ..... John R. Fellows.  
Jacob A. Cantor.  
14th ..... William Cauldwell.  
Henry C. Nelson.  
15th ..... Frederick Hessinger.¶  
Henry P. Claussen.  
16th ..... James W. Hinckley.  
Du Bois Collier.  
17th ..... Isaac N. Weiner.  
Manley B. Mattice.  
18th ..... Edward Murphy, Jr.  
Orson W. Sheldon.  
19th ..... D. Cady Herrick.  
John Larkin.  
20th ..... James Shanahan.  
S. W. Buell.  
21st ..... Jeremiah W. Finch.  
Charles E. Martin.  
22d ..... Dennis O'Brien.  
Thomas Spratt.  
23d ..... Alex. T. Goodwin.  
Charles H. Smyth.  
24th ..... Jas S. Davenport.  
John S. Pinder.

\* Represented by Anthony Barrett.

† Represented by John Ennis.

‡ Represented by Rich. A. Cunningham.

§ Represented by Thomas F. Gilroy.

|| Represented by Eugene S. Ives.

¶ Represented by C. Fred Lamont.

25th.....	Alexander H. Davis.	30th.....	Thomas Brown.
	Hugh Duffy.		William Allen.
26th .. .....	John Stebbins.	31st.....	F. C. Peck.
	Charles R. Hall.		Lyman S. Coleman.
27th .. .....	H. L. Storke.	32d.....	Solomon Scheu.
	William A. Poucher.		George S. Field.
28th.....	Charles J. Rumsey.	33d.....	John M. Wiley.
	James B. Thomas.		George P. Eddy.
29th.....	M. A. Leary.	34th.....	E. W. Chamberlain.
	F. G. Babcock.		H. C. Kingsbury.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## AT LARGE.

Julian S. Carr.

Richard Battle.

## District.

1st.....	W. S. Chadwick.
	John Bond.
2d .....	A. C. Zollicoffer.
	W. C. Bower.
3d .....	S. B. Taylor.
	H. E. Falsom.
4th.....	E. J. Parrish.
	Frank S. Spruil.
5th.....	J. A. Long.
	Charles N. Vance.

Paul B. Means.

Thomas W. Strange.

## District.

6th .. .....	D. A. Covington.
	R. E. Little.
7th .. .....	G. F. Shepherd.
	R. P. Dick.
8th.....	G. W. F. Harper.
	R. W. Sandifer.
9th.....	C. M. McLeod.
	H. J. Sinclair.

## OHIO.

## AT LARGE.

Calvin S. Brice.

Thomas E. Powell.

## District.

1st.....	Richard M. Bishop.
	L. G. Bernard.
2d .....	Eugene F. Frintz.
	John J. Brady.
3d .....	William H. Huffman.
	S. H. Herr.
4th.....	John W. Sater.
	A. D. Marsh.
5th.....	Allen Smalley.
	A. V. Rice.
6th .. .....	George P. Campbell.
	John C. Woods.
7th .. .....	Paul J. Sorg.
	J. M. Pattison.
8th.....	John H. Thomas.
	T. J. Frank.

Charles W. Baker.

L. E. Holden.

## District.

9th.....	H. T. Van Fleet.
	H. W. Seney.
10th .. .....	Gilbert Harmon.
	Charles Roose.
11th.....	J. M. McClurg.
	J. M. McGillavry.
12th.....	L. T. Neal.
	F. M. Stevenson.
13th.....	James D. Retallic.
	Thomas Wetzler.
14th.....	Alexander Cummins.
	John W. Rexford.
15th .. .....	A. D. Follett.
	George Donahue.
16th .. .....	M. V. Ream.
	Jesse P. Forbes.

17th.....	E. W. Matthews. David Wagner.	20th .....	H. J. Ewing. E. B. Eshelman.
18th.....	A. R. Haines. William A. Malone.	21st .....	Robert Blee. Thomas Axworthy.
19th .....	E. E. Nash. D. C. Coolman.		

## OREGON.

## AT LARGE.

John F. Miller.  
Napoleon Davis.  
T. J. Black.

James K. Kelly.  
M. S. Hellman.  
Henry Klippel.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## AT LARGE.

Lewis C. Cassidy.  
Charles E. Boyle.  
*District.*  
1st..... George McGowan.  
                  Robert S. Patterson.  
2d..... John Cadwallader.  
                  John R. Reed.  
3d..... A. W. Fletcher.  
                  H. N. Chester.  
4th..... John K. Shields.  
                  George Thompson.  
5th..... Cornelius W. Smith.  
                  Francis G. Flood.  
6th..... John Brinton.  
                  William Appleby.  
7th..... George Ross.  
                  E. A. Hallowell.  
8th..... E. R. Sievers.  
                  John B. Storm.  
9th..... Daniel Ermentrout.  
                  George Smith, Jr.  
10th..... John E. Malone.  
                  John S. Hoover.  
11th..... D. W. Carroll.  
                  Frank A. Beamish.  
12th..... H. W. Search.  
                  Isaac Livingstone.  
13th..... C. F. King.  
                  Nicholas Gruber.  
14th..... E. M. Haldeman.  
                  William H. Minick.

William Mutchler.  
William L. Scott.  
*District.*  
15th..... Delos Rockwell.  
                  William Post.  
16th..... W. W. Hart.  
                  D. H. Pitts.  
17th..... C. G. Murphy.  
                  Wesley Walter.  
18th..... E. A. Orr.  
                  H. J. McAleer.  
19th..... J. W. Bratinger.  
                  P. H. Strupinger.  
20th..... Thomas H. Greevy.  
                  John M. Reynolds.  
21st..... J. S. Moorehead.  
                  Austin Clark.  
22d..... Timothy O'Leary.  
                  John Gearing.  
23d..... T. D. Casey.  
                  Herman F. Kunkel.  
24th..... John P. Charlton.  
                  P. H. Stevenson.  
25th..... A. F. Henlien.  
                  W. A. Farquhar.  
26th..... Alfred Short.  
                  William B. Bole.  
27th..... H. M. Beers.  
                  Charles P. Byrne.  
28th..... John H. Orvis.  
                  A. W. Lee.

## RHODE ISLAND.

## AT LARGE.

Isaac Bell, Jr.  
Charles H. Page.

Francis L. O'Reilly.  
Olney Arnold.

## District.

1st ..... George T. Brown.  
Jesse Metcalf.

## District.

2d ..... Thomas J. Pierce.  
Thomas Spencer.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## AT LARGE.

F. W. Dawson.  
James S. Hart.

Wilie Jones.  
C. A. Woods.

## District.

1st ..... F. W. Wagener.  
G. T. Graham.  
2d ..... M. B. McSweeney.  
A. S. Seigler.  
3d ..... J. K. P. Goggans.  
O. M. Doyle.  
4th ..... N. B. Dial.  
John T. Sloan, Jr.

## District.

5th ..... W. L. T. Prince.  
Leroy Springs.  
6th ..... B. W. Edwards.  
H. L. Buck.  
7th ..... William Elliott.  
Altamont Moses.

## TENNESSEE.

## AT LARGE.

John C. Brown.  
John R. Godwin.

A. M. Looney.  
H. H. Ingersoll.

## District.

1st ..... W. D. Haynes.  
M. P. Reeves.  
2d ..... J. C. Beeler.  
E. P. McQueen.  
3d ..... C. Marchbanks.  
W. D. Spears.  
4th ..... Lillard Thompson.  
Jesse Arnold.  
5th ..... James B. Lamb.  
John D. Tolley.

## District.

6th ..... Malachi T. Bryan.  
W. C. Shelton.  
7th ..... Thomas F. Perkins.  
John H. Moore.  
8th ..... T. P. Bateman.  
E. L. Bullock.  
9th ..... Felix W. Moore.  
Thomas H. Hayes.  
10th ..... Thomas H. Jackson.  
C. A. Stainback.

## TEXAS.

## AT LARGE.

J. W. Thockmorton.  
D. C. Giddings.

George W. Clark.  
Horace Chilton.

## District.

1st ..... O. T. Holt.  
R. M. Smith.  
2d ..... W. M. Lacy.  
G. F. Ingraham.  
3d ..... W. H. Pope.  
E. P. Perkins.

## District.

4th ..... W. W. Lightfoot.  
R. M. Lusk.  
5th ..... E. C. Smith.  
C. L. Potter.  
6th ..... Robert McCart.  
John Bookhout.

7th	T. H. Sweeney. J. B. Wells.	10th	J. W. Roberson. Edgar Schram.
8th	Thomas McNeal. E. G. Moetze.	11th	A. A. Clark. B. H. Davis.
9th	G. C. Pendleton. L. C. Alexander.		

## VERMONT.

## AT LARGE.

W. H. H. Bingham.  
John D. Hanrahan.

John H. Senter.  
Martin H. Goddard.

*District*

1st ..... A. P. Grinnell.  
Thos. H. Hall.

*District.*

2d ..... Thos. H. Chubb.  
Alexander Cochran.

## VIRGINIA.

## AT LARGE.

John S. Barbour.  
John W. Daniel.

Philip W. McKinney.  
R. C. Marshall.

*District.*

1st ..... J. J. Gunther.  
Charles Wallace.  
2d ..... James E. Heath.  
C. Fenton Day.  
3d ..... James D. Patton.  
W. R. Aylett.  
4th ..... E. C. Venable.  
R. G. Southall.  
5th ..... W. P. Jordan.  
D. W. Bolden.

*District.*

6th ..... W. E. Greene.  
P. A. Krise.  
7th ..... B. B. Gordon.  
James Hay.  
8th ..... A. M. Bournan.  
E. M. Fulton.  
9th ..... W. M. McAllister.  
C. F. Smith.  
10th ..... Eppa Hunton.  
Thomas P. Wallace.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

## AT LARGE.

J. B. Taney.  
Johnson N. Camden.

William M. Clements.  
J. A. Niedert.

*District.*

1st ..... John Bassell.  
D. D. Johnson.  
2d ..... Joseph Moreland.  
C. W. Daily.

*District.*

3d ..... A. F. Matthews.  
Wesley Mollahan.  
4th ..... James Copehart.  
George McHenry.

## WISCONSIN.

## AT LARGE.

George W. Bird.  
Emil Schandein.

J. H. Knight.  
Gilbert M. Woodward.

*District.*

1st ..... J. E. Dodge.  
R. B. Kirkland.  
2d ..... Owen A. Wells.  
S. W. Lamoreaux.  
3d ..... J. M. Smith.  
Thos. Brooks.  
4th ..... Edward Hackett.  
James Kneeland.  
5th ..... W. H. Seaman.  
W. S. Eyk.

*District.*

6th ..... A. W. Patton.  
R. C. Falconer.  
7th ..... M. L. Patterson.  
S. N. Dickinson.  
8th ..... Thos. F. Frawley.  
R. G. McBride.  
9th ..... Jonathan Edwards.  
A. B. McDonald.

## THE TERRITORIES.

## ARIZONA.

George G. Berry.

John G. Herndon.

## DAKOTA.

W. F. Steele.

H. L. Maguire.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

William Dickson.

Lawrence Gardner.

## IDAHO.

John M. Silcott.

R. S. Harvey.

## MONTANA.

Martin Maginnis.

A. J. Davidson.

## NEW MEXICO.

W. B. Childers.

Rafael Romero.

## UTAH.

Robert C. Chambers.

P. L. Williams.

## WASHINGTON.

J. J. Browne.

Stewart Rice.

## WYOMING.

Leopold Kabis.

J. R. Dixon.

## ALASKA.

Arthur H. Delaney.

A. H. Garnett.

This Committee further reports that there were no contests in any of the above States and Territories except in Dakota, where a contest was brought before your Committee by the "Church Faction" against the "Day Faction." The Delegates selected by the "Church Faction" to this Convention are W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire, and the Delegates selected by the "Day Faction" to this Convention are A. W. Bangs and T. J. Walsh. After a thorough investigation into the merits of this contest, this Committee decided almost unanimously to recommend that W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire be allowed seats in this Convention as the legally elected Delegates to represent the Territory of Dakota.

Your Committee understands that the Territory of Alaska has a regularly elected Delegate to this Convention, but this Committee has no official information.

Respectfully submitted,

O. J. CHAPMAN,

*Secretary.*

JOHN C. WEBB,

*Chairman.*

MR. WEBB, of Alabama: There is an addition of Alaska there; it is added.

THE CHAIR: Will you please add it to the report?

MR. WEBB: It is already added, sir.

CHIEF READING CLERK PETTIT: I find at the end of the list of Delegates the names for Alaska of Arthur H. Delaney and A. H. Garnett.

THE CHAIR: I will suggest that you strike out from your report that portion in which you state that you have no information regarding Alaska.

MR. WEBB: We ask leave to do that.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials as amended.

MR. HUTCHINS, of Minnesota: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was there-upon adopted.

THE CHAIR: The next order of business is the reception of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business. Preliminary to that it has been suggested, that in view of the contest having been settled with reference to Dakota, that H. L. Maguire be appointed upon the Committee of Permanent Organization from Dakota, and William F. Steele on Resolutions and Platform. If there is no objection, and I hear none, it is so ordered. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business will now be heard.

MR. CASSIDY, of Pennsylvania: I have been instructed by the Committee to report that they have unanimously agreed upon Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for Permanent Chairman, and Henry H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, as Permanent Secretary of the Convention. I will ask the Reading Clerk to read the report.

THE CHAIR: The Secretary will read the report.

The Reading Clerk read the report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1888.

*To the National Democratic Convention:*

Your Committee on Permanent Organization have the honor to submit the following report, and recommend its adoption by the Convention, viz:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION:

GENERAL PATRICK A. COLLINS,

*Of Massachusetts.*

FOR SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION:

HENRY H. INGERSOLL,

*Of Tennessee.*

And representing the different States, as recommended by their respective Delegations, the following, viz:

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

ALABAMA—Wilber F. Foster.	NEW JERSEY—E. F. C. Young.
ARKANSAS—Robert M. Neal.	NEW YORK—Wm. A. Poucher.
CALIFORNIA—C. T. Ryland.	NORTH CAROLINA—Paul B. Means.
COLORADO—James N. Carlile.	OHIO—R. M. Bishop.
CONNECTICUT—Charles H. Allen.	OREGON—J. F. Miller.
DELAWARE—Louis C. Vandergriff.	PENNSYLVANIA—John W. Bratinger.
FLORIDA—E. J. Vann.	RHODE ISLAND—Hugh J. Carroll.
GEORGIA—R. L. Berner.	SOUTH CAROLINA—J. S. Hart.
ILLINOIS—J. M. Bush.	TENNESSEE—A. M. Looney.
INDIANA—John H. Bass.	TEXAS—D. C. Giddings.
IOWA—W. H. McHenry.	VERMONT—M. H. Goddard.
KANSAS—David M. Dale.	VIRGINIA—John W. Daniel.
KENTUCKY—John D. Harris.	WEST VIRGINIA—W. M. Clements.
LOUISIANA—Dudley Avery.	WISCONSIN—Emil Schandein.
MAINE—James Tobin.	DIST. OF COLUMBIA—Wm. Dickson.
MARYLAND—R. H. Edelin.	ARIZONA—J. G. Herndon.
MASSACHUSETTS—Walter Cutting.	DAKOTA—H. L. Maguire.
MICHIGAN—M. H. Chamberlain.	IDAHO—R. S. Harvey.
MINNESOTA—D. P. R. Hibbs.	MONTANA—A. J. Davidson.
MISSISSIPPI—E. O. Sikes.	NEW MEXICO—Wm. B. Childers.
MISSOURI—Charles W. Knapp.	UTAH—Robt. C. Chambers.
NEBRASKA—Thomas Colfer.	WASHINGTON—J. J. Browne.
NEVADA—N. H. A. Mason.	WYOMING—J. R. Dixon.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Frank Jones.	

## SECRETARIES.

ALABAMA—L. B. Musgrove.	MICHIGAN—R. C. Flannigan.
ARKANSAS—J. B. Dent.	MINNESOTA—E. C. Stringer.
CALIFORNIA—R. M. Fitzgerald.	MISSISSIPPI—J. F. McCool.
COLORADO—T. B. Ryan.	MISSOURI—Neil B. Marshall.
CONNECTICUT—Charles A. Tomlinson.	NEBRASKA—John M. Ragan.
DELAWARE—W. A. C. Hardcastle.	NEVADA—George Wunderlich.
FLORIDA—T. M. Shackelford.	NEW HAMPSHIRE—Miah B. Sullivan.
GEORGIA—F. H. Richardson.	NEW JERSEY—William B. Gourley.
ILLINOIS—Joseph Mann.	NEW YORK—Henry A. Reeves.
INDIANA—J. O. Henderson.	NORTH CAROLINA—E. J. Parish.
IOWA—A. B. Keith.	OHIO—H. J. Ewing.
KANSAS—C. E. Gifford.	OREGON—Napoleon Davis.
KENTUCKY—James E. Stone.	PENNSYLVANIA—Delos Rockwell.
LOUISIANA—Henry McCall.	RHODE ISLAND—George T. Brown.
MAINE—J. H. Montgomery.	SOUTH CAROLINA—J. K. P. Goggans.
MARYLAND—N. Charles Burke.	TENNESSEE—E. L. Bullock.
MASSACHUSETTS—Alpheus B. Alger.	TEXAS—R. M. Lusk.

VERMONT—Thomas H. Hall.  
 VIRGINIA—E. F. Golson.  
 WEST VIRGINIA—James B. Taney.  
 WISCONSIN—T. F. Frawley.  
 DIST. OF COLUMBIA—L. Gardner.  
 ARIZONA—Charles Shibell.  
 DAKOTA—Otto Peemiller.

IDAHO—R. S. Harvey.  
 MONTANA—Martin Maginnis.  
 NEW MEXICO—Rafael Romero.  
 UTAH—E. A. McDaniel.  
 WASHINGTON—Stewart Rice.  
 WYOMING—Leopold Kabis.

## COMMITTEE ON NOTIFICATION.

ALABAMA—John H. Caldwell.  
 ARKANSAS—T. J. W. Tillar.  
 CALIFORNIA—Wm. D. English.  
 COLORADO—Casimiro Barela.  
 CONNECTICUT—Wm. H. Barnum.  
 DELAWARE—Ed. R. Cochran.  
 FLORIDA—Jefferson B. Brown.  
 GEORGIA—John Triplett.  
 ILLINOIS—J. S. Ewing.  
 INDIANA—A. W. Conditt.  
 IOWA—W. W. Baldwin.  
 KANSAS—S. F. Neely.  
 KENTUCKY—Charles D. Jacob.  
 LOUISIANA—John Fitzpatrick.  
 MAINE—R. W. Black.  
 MARYLAND—W. Sydney Wilson.  
 MASSACHUSETTS—Jones H. French.  
 MICHIGAN—T. F. McGarry.  
 MINNESOTA—John Ludwig.  
 MISSISSIPPI—Robert H. Taylor.  
 MISSOURI—J. M. Burts.  
 NEBRASKA—J. C. Crawford.  
 NEVADA—James S. Mooney.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Geo. B. Chandler.

NEW JERSEY—Moses Bigelow.  
 NEW YORK—Solomon Scheu.  
 NORTH CAROLINA—Thos. W. Strange.  
 OHIO—M. V. Ream.  
 OREGON—J. L. Cowder.  
 PENNSYLVANIA—R. S. Patterson.  
 RHODE ISLAND—Iaac Bell, Jr.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA—Leroy Springs.  
 TENNESSEE—M. T. Bryan.  
 TEXAS—W. H. Pope.  
 VERMONT—A. P. Grinnell.  
 VIRGINIA—Basil B. Gordon.  
 WEST VIRGINIA—B. F. Harlowe.  
 WISCONSIN—R. B. Kirkland.  
 DIST. OF COLUMBIA—L. Gardner.  
 ARIZONA—Geo. G. Berry.  
 DAKOTA—J. B. Van Velson.  
 IDAHO—Jno. M. Silcott.  
 MONTANA—Martin Maginnis.  
 NEW MEXICO—Rafael Romero.  
 UTAH—P. L. Williams.  
 WASHINGTON—J. J. Browne.  
 WYOMING—J. R. Dixon.

The order of business of the last National Democratic Convention shall obtain, and the rules of said Convention shall govern this Convention, with this modification, viz: "That no State shall change its vote for President or Vice-President until the call of the States has been completed." Your Committee further recommend that the Recording Secretaries, Reading Clerks, Official Stenographer, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Door Keeper of the temporary organization hold their respective offices under the permanent organization.

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,  
*Secretary.*

LEWIS C. CASSIDY,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

The report was unanimously adopted.

(Before the reading of the report was completed, Mr. Nat. C. Dryden, of Missouri, moved that the further reading of the names of the officers in the permanent organization be dispensed with, and that they be accepted as reported. This motion was adopted, and the Reading Clerk concluded the reading of the report as above printed.)

THE CHAIR: The Chair will appoint Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, and the Hon. John O'Day, of Missouri, as a Committee to escort the Hon. Patrick A. Collins to the chair.

The gentlemen appointed to escort Mr. Collins to the chair proceeded to his seat and conducted him to the platform. The Temporary Chairman then said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Thanking you for the favor which you have accorded me, and for the great consideration which has been extended to me during the time I have presided over your deliberations as temporary presiding officer, I take pleasure in introducing to you your permanent presiding officer, the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Collins then addressed the Convention, as follows:

#### ADDRESS OF HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: To stand by your favor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful.

In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have assigned me I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at all times need a continuance of your indulgence and courtesy, as well as your full co-operation to promote order, decorum and good will, until these proceedings are brought to a happy close.

We represent in this Convention more than thirty millions of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them, and

their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them.

In a time when the world was king-ridden, and pauperized by the privileged few, when men scarcely dared to breathe the word "liberty,"—even if they understood its meaning,—the people scattered along our eastern coast, with a sublime heroism never equalled, broke from all traditions, rejected all known systems, and established, to the amazement of the world, the political wonder of the ages, the American Republic. The American Republic, the child of revolution, nursed by philosophy! The hand that framed the immortal Declaration of Independence is the hand that guided the emancipated country to progress and glory. It is the hand that guides us still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our government can securely rest, upon which the peace, prosperity and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson.

Our young men under thirty have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echoes of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, impulse and emotional politics. So that we need not wonder that now and then we hear the question asked and scarcely answered, "What difference is there between the two parties?"

Every Democrat knows the difference. The Democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section or a class of the people, but for all; not for a day or a generation, but for all time. These principles conserved and expanded the Republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end. So the Democracy of to-day as in the past believe with Jefferson in

1. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.
2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.
3. Support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.
4. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety abroad.
5. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.
6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of

republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

7. A well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments in war.

8. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

9. Economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened.

10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.

11. Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.

12. The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

13. Freedom of religion.

14. Freedom of the press.

15. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

16. Trial by juries impartially selected.

Add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people, *in any way*, than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto, to sin against which in the future will be political suicide.

True to these principles the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people.

False to these principles the great Federal, Whig and Know-Nothing parties went down, never to rise again. And we are here to-day representatives of the party that has survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy, prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe in November.

Our standard must be the rallying point now and in the future for all good citizens who love and cherish republican institutions, who love liberty regulated by the constitution and law, who believe in a government not for a class or for a few, but a government of all the people, by all the people and for all the people.

This has been the asylum for all good men from over the earth who flee from want and oppression, and mean to become Americans. But we invite and welcome only "friends to this ground and liegemen" to the Republic. Our institutions cannot change to meet hostile wishes, nor be so much as sensibly modified save by the peaceful and deliberate action of the mass of our people in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land. Whatever problems the present has or the future may present, so far as polit-

ical action can affect them, will be dealt with by the American people within the law. And in the future as in the past the people will find security for their liberty and property, encouragement and protection for their industries, peace and prosperity in following the party of the American masses, which will ever shield them against the aggressions of power and monopoly on the one side and on the other the surgings of chaos.

While almost all the rest of the civilized world is darkened by armies, crushed by kings or nightmares by conspiracies, we alone enjoy a healthy peace, a rational liberty, a progressive prosperity. We owe it to our political institutions, to Democratic teachings, at least as much as to the exuberant soil.

The man is not a good American who, knowing what we are, by act or word, experiment or thought, in any way, will attempt to weaken the foundation of this splendid political structure—the Republic of the United States.

We meet to-day under conditions new to the Democrats of this generation. How often we stood in conventions in the past, when to others it seemed as if the shadows of death closed about us, when the day of victory seemed almost as far away as the day of general judgment. It could not then be said that we met for spoils or personal advantage. We met to keep the fires of Democratic liberty alive till the dawn of a better day. If we were a party of misfortune it must also be agreed that we were a party of undaunted courage and inflexible principle.

Twenty-eight years ago the Democratic party, rent into fragments, heated by feuds that only time could allay or punishment destroy, met, as it looks now, merely to settle in angry mood the terms upon which they should become exiles from power.

By their mad dissensions they elected to go to defeat rather than wait for the sobering influence of time to close the breach. To the younger men of that day the act seemed suicide—mitigated by insanity.

Their madness transferred to a minority of the American people the political government of all. That party, whatever the honesty and respectability of its members, however patriotic its motives, was not broad or national at its base. It had at most but one central idea, and when that idea was set in the constitution and crystallized into law, it ran a career of riot that appalled all men. The history of that period of political debauchery is too sad and familiar to Americans to be recited anew.

The Republican party, sometimes peacefully and sometimes by force, sometimes fairly and sometimes by fraud, succeeded in holding power twenty-four years; till at last the American people, no longer condoning its faults or forgiving its sins, hurled it from power, and again committed to the historic party of the Constitution and the whole Union the administration of our political affairs.

We won by the well-earned confidence of the country in the rectitude of our purpose, by the aid of chivalrous and conscientious men, who could no longer brook the corruptions of the Republican party. It was a great, deserved, *necessary* victory.

The day on which Grover Cleveland—the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen chosen at that election—took the oath of office in presence of the multitude,—a day so lovely and so perfect that all Nature seemed exuberantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory,—that day marked the close of an old era and the beginning of a new one.

It closed the era of usurpation of power by the Federal authority, of illegal force, of general contempt for constitutional limitations and plain law, of glaring scandals, profligate waste and unspeakable corruptions, of narrow sectionalism and class strife, of the reign of a party whose good work had long been done.

It began the era of perfect peace and perfect union—the States fused in all their sovereignty into a Federal Republic with limited but ample powers; of a public service conducted with absolute integrity and strict economy; of reforms pushed to their extreme limit; of comprehensive, sound and safe financial policy, giving security and confidence to all enterprise and endeavor—a Democratic administration, faithful to its mighty trust, loyal to its pledges, true to the Constitution, safeguarding the interests and liberties of the people.

And now we stand on the edge of another and perhaps a greater contest; with a relation to the electors that we have not held for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer auditors, but accountants; no longer critics, but the criticised. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken all the power necessary to make that responsibility good, the fault is ours, not that of the people. 

We are confronted by a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe. There will be no speck on the record that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not torture and misrep-

resent, no disappointment that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no class or creed that they will not seek to inflame, no passion that they will not attempt to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetrate. They fancy, indeed, that there is "no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity," no crime that will not be condoned.

But we stand at guard, full-armed at every point to meet them. Our appeal is not to passion or to prejudice, to class or faction, to race or creed, but to the sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb.

What the people see is the government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met so far as government can meet them by legislative enactments for their encouragement and protection. They see the veterans of the civil war granted pensions long due them to the amount of more than twice in number and nearly three times in value of those granted under any previous administration. They see more than thirty-two million acres of land illegally held by the grantees of the corrupt Republican régime restored to the public domain for the benefit of honest settlers. They see the negro, whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagogues four years ago, not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before. They see a financial policy under which reckless speculation has practically ceased, and capital freed from distrust. They see for the first time an honest observance of the law governing the civil establishment, and the employes of the people rid, at last, of the political highwayman, with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other. They see useless offices abolished and expenses of administration reduced, while improved methods have lifed the public service to high efficiency. They see tranquility, order, security and equal justice restored in the land, a watchful, steady, safe and patriotic administration—the solemn promise made by the Democracy faithfully kept. It is "an honest government by honest men."

If this record seems prosaic, if it lacks the blood-thrilling elements, if it is not lit with lurid fires, if it cannot be illustrated by a pyrotechnic display, if it is merely the plain record of a constitutional party in a time of peace engaged in administrative reforms, it is because the people of the country four years ago elected not to trust to sensation and experiment, however brilliant and alluring, but preferred to place the helm in a steady hand, with a fearless, trustworthy, patriotic man behind it. Upon that record and upon our earnest efforts, as yet incomplete, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, we enter the canvass and go to the polls confident that the free and intelligent people of this great country will say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

To the patriotic, independent citizens, who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, who since that time have nobly sustained the administration, the Democratic party owes a deep debt of gratitude. That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and influence, but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the machine—the political Juggernaut—is exacted from every man who will take even standing room in that party. The Democratic temple is open to all; and if in council we cannot agree in all things, our motto is, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." To all good men we say. "Come in"—"Good-will ne'er halted at the door-stane." As four years ago you voted with us to reform the administration, to conserve our institutions, for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished to complete what remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is a "fatal error to weaken the bands of a political organization by which great reforms have been achieved and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries."

Four years ago you trusted tentatively the Democratic party, and supported with zeal its candidate for President. You thought him strong in all the sturdy qualities requisite for the great task of reform. Behold your splendid justification! No President in time of peace had so difficult and laborious a duty to perform. His party had been out of power for twenty-four years. Every member of it had been almost venomously excluded from the smallest post where administration could be studied. Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and

belittle the new administration. But the master hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning.

We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient; grounded in respect for law and justice; with a thorough grasp of principles and situations; with marvellous and conscientious industry; the very incarnation of firmness—he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the Republic.

*Fellow Democrats:* This is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly even forces. Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition. But, great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscious strength and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly.

THE CHAIR: The Chair invites the gentlemen named as Vice-Presidents to take seats upon the platform at once.

MR. SCHEWALTER, of Missouri: Mr. Chairman, I desire, on behalf of the Missouri Delegation, as expressing their views, to offer the following resolution. As I am familiar with it, I would like to read it.

Owing to confusion in the hall and difficulty in hearing from the floor of the Convention, the resolution was sent up to the Clerk, and was read as follows:

“*Resolved*, That among the acts charged as in their nature being usurpations, and affirmed as such in our Declaration of Independence, as having ‘in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over those States,’ were laws for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

“This charge of absolute tyranny in destroying our trade, brought by our Revolutionary forefathers in 1776 against the British oppressor, we assert in 1888 against the Republican party, which has brought about a result then only menaced.

“That the power vested in Congress by the Constitution to lay and collect taxes and duties on imports is a power to be exercised for public, not private purposes; that the authority to regulate

commerce is an authority to pass rules respecting that subject, having for their object the facilitation of commerce, and not destruction of the markets thereby secured for our surplus products, in the interests of monopoly.

“We, therefore, declare that taxes, including import duties, should be levied for the purposes of raising the revenue required to meet the needs of the Government administered economically and with strict fidelity as a public trust; that the building up of one industry by a tax, or at the expense of another, is foreign to the true aims of a free government, in which all the people, as to their legal and industrial rights, stand on an absolutely equal footing.

“We demand that war taxes levied on all in times of peace, for the private gains of the few, thereby creating an aristocracy maintained by taxation, shall cease; that our revenue laws shall be put on a revenue basis as soon as possible, with such safeguards as to time as shall not disturb unduly the business of the country in the transition from a high to a low tariff; and we hold that in such reduction the luxuries, rather than the necessities of life, should be made to bear the principal burden.

“We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense.

“It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor.

“It advocates falsely the claim that it enables the laborer to receive 25 per cent. more wages, while carefully concealing the truth, that it compels him to pay 50 per cent. more for all necessities of life so manufactured.”

THE CHAIR: Let it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Secretary will now read a communication addressed to the Convention.

The Secretary read the communication as follows:

*To the Chairman of the Democratic Convention:*

DEAR SIR:—The Women's Great Convention, held at Washington last winter, appointed two delegates to make a short talk to your Convention in behalf of the Women of America. If you will kindly grant one of these a hearing, we pledge ourselves not to speak longer than ten minutes.

[Signed.]

VIRGINIA S. MINOR,  
E. A. MERIWETHER.

MR. J. J. O'DONOHUE, of New York: I move that the request be granted.

MR. WELLS, of Wisconsin: I move to amend by suggesting that they present this in the form of a resolution to that effect.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from New York moves that the request of the ladies be granted, and that they be given ten minutes to address this Convention.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAS. E. BOYLE, of Pennsylvania: I offer a resolution, which I have sent forward, relating to the order of business of the Convention.

THE CHAIR: The Secretary will read it.

THE SECRETARY: The following is the resolution of Charles E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania:

*“Resolved*, That all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to the Committee on Platform without reading or debate.”

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. CAMPBELL, of New York: Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I desire to present to the Convention, and I ask unanimous consent that that resolution may be read. It does not relate to the platform.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, sends a resolution to the Chair which, under the rules just adopted, goes to the Committee without reading or debate.

MR. CAMPBELL: I hope the resolution will be read.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that it may be read.

(Cries of “Object.”)

MR. CAMPBELL: I hope that this resolution will be read. If the gentlemen hear the resolution I am satisfied that no gentleman in this Convention will object. It is about Gen. Sheridan.

(Cries of "Object," "Object.")

THE CHAIR: Unless the objections are withdrawn the resolution presented by the gentleman from New York cannot be read. Is there any objection?

(Cries of "Object.")

THE CHAIR: The objection is made.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I ask consent to make a statement. The resolution is in relation to the condition of Gen. Sheridan.

THE CHAIR: Is it consented that the gentleman from New York may make a statement?

(Cries of "I object.")

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from New York cannot proceed as objection is made.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, the objection to the reading of the resolution has been withdrawn by the gentleman from New York.

(Renewed cries of "Object.")

THE CHAIR: But the objection is renewed from several quarters of the hall.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, it does not relate to the platform in any sense or in any manner, and I ask that the resolution be read.

(Cries of "Object.")

MR. BIRD, of Wisconsin: Mr. Chairman, if the resolution sent up by the gentleman from New York relates to the platform, I renew my objection that it shall not be read.

MR. CAMPBELL: It does not.

MR. BIRD: But, Mr. Chairman, if it does not relate to the platform, but to another subject, and I am informed that it does not affect the platform, then I withdraw my objection.

THE CHAIR: Upon an inspection of the resolution, the Chair

believes it does not come within the scope of the rule just adopted, and it ought to be read. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolution as follows:

*“Resolved*, That this Convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and to him, whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that that great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with speedy recovery, and that the Divine Providence may spare him unto this Nation for many years yet to come.

*“Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. Sheridan as expressive of the heart-felt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States.” \*

Mr. Campbell asked for unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted on a rising vote.

THE CHAIR: The regular order of the Convention now is to listen to a ten minutes' address from the ladies. I take pleasure in introducing Mrs. E. A. Meriwether.

#### ADDRESS OF MRS. E. A. MERIWETHER, OF ST. LOUIS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: Time and again the women of this country have appeared before your legislative bodies as well as your grand political conventions, asking that the practice of this government be made to comport with its principles, the basic principles, the fundamental principle and foundation stone on which rests this government of equal rights.

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\* This resolution, properly engrossed, was forwarded to General Sheridan, to which the following reply was received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
June 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Gen. Sheridan to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the resolutions of sympathy in his illness, adopted unanimously at the recent National Democratic Convention, and to express his very sincere thanks for this very kind remembrance of him.

Yours truly,

M. V. SHERIDAN,  
Colonel and Aide de Camp.

MR. EDWARD B. DICKINSON,

Official Stenographer, Nat. Dem. Committee, New York.

At this point there was some disorder in the back part of the hall.

THE CHAIR: The Chair insists that order be maintained, especially when a lady has the floor.

MRS. MERIWETHER: Yet throughout this broad land nowhere yet do equal rights prevail. On the one side we see a privileged and governing class. On the other we see a subjected and governed class. One-half of the people of this great country, called a Republic, yet live in precisely the same political servitude their foremothers lived in under the Kings of England, before the colonies rebelled and seceded from the British Empire. Our forefathers thought their condition was slavery. If it be slavery for them, is it not slavery for us? I am deputed to appear before you and ask you to right these great wrongs and consider this great question of equal rights. A declaration coming from this great body of people, so noble, so grand, will send a thrill through humanity's great heart, and carry the memory of this Convention down the ages, down to the very end of time itself. But if, gentlemen, you refuse this plain principle of right and justice, then I suggest to you that you add to your platform of principles the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*. All history proves that education unfits human beings for the condition of subjugation, and awakens in the human soul aspirations for larger liberties and a higher life—

(Considerable confusion here occurred.)

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, keep quiet.

MRS. MERIWETHER: Gentlemen, you are not troubled with women often, and you ought to hear one once. They do not trouble you political men often.

Mrs. Meriwether continued the regular course of her remarks, as follows:

*Whereas*, During the last fifty years, we, the rulers of this land, have committed the great mistake of permitting a subjected class to enter schools of learning, thereby expanding their brains and quickening their thoughts, and breeding disaffection against our time-honored rule, these women going to and fro over the land, knocking at legislative doors, demanding to know why the glorious

doctrines of Democracy should not apply to women as to men; and,

*Whereas*, All history proves that the greater and denser the ignorance in which a class is held—

(Considerable confusion.)

MRS. MERIWETHER: Gentlemen, you represent the men; I represent thirty million women of this country.

(Continuing to read.)

*Resolved*, That we, the Democratic men of America in Convention assembled, advise and urge the Legislature of every State in this broad land to enact such laws as will forever put a stop to the education of women.

At this point the confusion became so great that Mrs. Meriwether was obliged to desist the further reading of her paper, which was as follows:

*Resolved*, That we, the Democratic men of America, in Convention assembled, advise and urge the Legislature of every State in this broad Union to enact such laws as will forever put a stop to the education of the women of this land; and thereby put a stop to the clamor for equal rights, as will forever close the doors of every school, public or private, to the female children of this country; we advise and urge that it be made a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to teach any girl or child the letters of the alphabet; and that any woman convicted of reading a newspaper or book, or entering lecture halls, whether as a listener or speaker, be severely punished by law.

THE CHAIR: I am requested to announce that the Missouri delegation will meet in the rooms of the delegation immediately after recess.

MR. JAMES T. PIGOTT, of Connecticut: I move, Mr. Chairman, that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GOVERNOR J. C. BROWN, of Tennessee: I move to amend that motion by striking out 10 o'clock to-morrow and inserting 8 o'clock this evening.

THE CHAIR: The Clerk will read the resolution offered by Mr. J. T. Pigott, of Connecticut.

THE READING CLERK: "*Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourns, it shall be until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

THE CHAIR: Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, moves to amend by striking out 10 o'clock A. M. and inserting 8 o'clock this evening.

HON. N. J. WATERBURY, of New York: On that resolution I demand a vote by States.

THE CHAIR: Does the gentleman alone, or does the State, call for it? I understand that two States must unite in a request for a call of the States. The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Brown, making it 8 o'clock this evening.

MR. PIGOTT: The object of the resolution was this: I was informed by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions that it would be utterly useless to meet here to-night; that we could not accomplish anything and we would have to stay here until to-morrow anyway. I greatly desire to go home, but it cannot be done, and we are informed by the Committee that the work has not been done, and at their request I introduced the resolution.

HON. W. U. HENSEL, of Pennsylvania: I offer as a substitute for the motion that has been made, the following:

"*Resolved*, That the roll of States and Territories be now called in alphabetical order, and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President be placed in nomination; but that no ballot be taken by this Convention thereon until the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform has been presented and disposed of."

GOV. BROWN: I have not withdrawn my motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock to-night.

THE CHAIR: The delegates will take their seats; the Convention must come to order; the resolution just sent to the Secretary's desk will be read.

GOV. JOHN C. BROWN, of Tennessee: I rise to a point of order. The resolution which has just been read cannot be considered pending a motion to adjourn.

THE CHAIR: There is no motion to adjourn.

GOV. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, I certainly made the motion that when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to 8 o'clock to-night.

A DELEGATE: Take a vote on the motion, and vote it down.

THE CHAIR: The motion is on the substitute offered by Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, that the roll of the States be called, but

that no ballot be taken until after the Committee on Resolutions shall have reported.

GOV. BROWN: I insist upon my point of order. My point of order is that no action of this Convention can be taken pending a motion to adjourn.

THE CHAIR: The Chair did not understand the motion of Mr. Brown in that way. The gentleman from Connecticut moved that we take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Chair understands the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee to substitute 8 o'clock in the evening for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania offers as a substitute for the motions pending, that the roll of States be called, and that the names of candidates for President and Vice-President be placed in nomination, but that no ballot be taken until the Committee on Resolutions report and their report is disposed of. Mr. Hensel's substitute is now in order. The Chair overrules the point of order of the gentleman from Tennessee.

GOV. BROWN: Then I will now make a motion that this convention now adjourn to 8 o'clock P. M.

BY A DELEGATE: I move that we now adjourn.

THE CHAIR: The motion is in order that we now adjourn, but the Chair calls the attention of the delegate to the fact that a motion to adjourn is a motion to adjourn *sine die*.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was unanimously lost.

THE CHAIR: The question is now upon the substitute of Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania.

The substitute was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: The Clerk will proceed to call the roll by States.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of States, commencing with Alabama.

EDWARD W. PETTUS, of Alabama: Mr. Chairman, the delegation from Alabama have instructed me to tender its first place on the call and its first right to speak to the State of New York.

THE CHAIR: The delegation from the State of Alabama desires to surrender their first right to a nomination to the delegates from the State of New York. The gentleman from New York, Mr. Daniel Dougherty, has the floor.

## ADDRESS OF HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, OF NEW YORK.

I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you, as representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed, I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the Convention, and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are here assembled without caucus or consultation, ready, simultaneously, to take up the cry, and make the vote unanimous. We are here not, indeed, to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago, unknown, save in his own locality; he, for the last four years, has stood in the gaze of the world, discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that, not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation; that the treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility, and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption; that high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace; that the millions that pour into the Treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people; that, in violation of equality of rights, the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessities of life from every

man, woman and child in the land ; that to lower the tariff is not free trade—it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower tariff means free trade, insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is furthest from our thoughts to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all. This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and cormorant corporations, faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering. There are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the Republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife, as never before, is at an end, and sixty millions of freemen, in the ties of brotherhood, are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that “powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” By the authority of the Democracy of New York, and for the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York.

When Mr. Dougherty finished his speech at 12:06 the Convention became the scene of great excitement and enthusiasm. A large portion of the vast audience was standing, and the cheering was continuous for nearly half an hour. Portions of the decorations were used in this demonstration of satisfaction; notably, the large yellow eagles which were taken from their places and made to flap their wings ; the State bannerets were grouped over the head of Daniel Dougherty in the New York delega-

tion; a large panel in the gigantic picture of the Capitol at Washington opened and revealed a large portrait of Mr. Cleveland.

The tumult was so great that the sound of the full military band was absolutely inaudible. Finally, after lasting twenty-four minutes the Convention came to comparative order.

THE CHAIR: The delegation from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to second the nomination. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, Mr. James A. McKenzie will address you.

Mr. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, then went to the platform and addressed the Convention, as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES A. MCKENZIE, OF KENTUCKY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION: I bear the commission of the State of Kentucky to this National Convention, and in the name of the Commonwealth that has given to the country a Clay and a Crittenden, I desire to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New York, the next President of this Republic. Within the broad limits of this great land there is but one more popular Democrat than he, and that is the queenly woman he has made his wife. It must be, Mr. Chairman, a matter of felicitation to every good citizen within the limits of our land that the historic White House, around which cluster so many memories that are dear to every patriotic heart, is presided over by a man who has the courage to enforce obedience to bad laws until they are repealed, and recommend the enactment of good ones until they shall be enacted. At the same time, its social destinies are guided by the fair hand of the uncrowned queen of our American womanhood. I never intend to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this canvass. *In hoc signo vinces.*

It was said, Mr. Chairman——[At this point the speaker turned away from the audience and in obedience to cries of "face the jury" he continued.]

It was said, gentlemen of the jury, in our last National Convention, that Grover Cleveland was loved for the enemies he had

made; still later it has been said that he was loved for the rascals he had turned out; still later it has been said that he was loved for the message he had written. Kentucky loves him for the fight there is in him, and for his splendid racing qualities. He is as game as Lexington, and as speedy as Ten Broeck. In his earlier form he won the Buffalo Mayoralty stake, hands down; and later he cantered from post to pole and won the New York Handicap by 192,000 feet. He was then entered against the Florentine Mosaic from Maine, and won the National Derby by a neck.

It does not matter, gentlemen of the Democratic jury, it does not matter how this National sweepstakes shall be made up, whether it be filled out by hyperborean icycles, Florentine Mosaics, or dark horses; when the race is run through the bulletin board will show Eclipse first; the balance not placed.

The State of Kentucky loves Mr. Cleveland, for the reason that he has had the courage to storm the entrenchments of subsidy and monopoly, by recommending such a judicious revision of our tariff system as will secure equality in the distribution of the public burdens and lighten the exactions of labor. He has had the courage to inaugurate such a war on that horrible misnomer called trusts, as that, before this national campaign shall close, it will cease to be a popular name for a dog. He has had the courage and patriotism to regard the Presidency of the United States, not as a personal perquisite acquired by purchase, or discovery, or diplomacy, or escheat." [Mr. McKenzie had again turned to face the people seated on the platform, when the audience in front demanded that Mr. McKenzie turn around and face the audience; whereupon the speaker said:] Let me talk to these learned Thebans awhile. But he has regarded the presidency as a great public office, conferred by the unbought suffrages of the people, to be administered wisely, fairly, judicially, impartially, honestly, in the interests of everybody. Well, the fact of the business is, he has got so much courage that it is unnecessary to enumerate.

But there is one thing that I want to call special attention to. While others have wavered, and others have sent doubtful messages, he has written a message to the present American Congress that has about it the directness and force of a Kentucky rifle and the executive ability of a dynamite cartridge. In lawyer parlance it had about it the energy of a replevin bond. Now, gentlemen, this is the one instance in the history of American politics where we had a man who furnished in his own person a first-class candi-

date, and a thoroughly Democratic platform. He has done his duty, let us do ours. I want every Democrat, male and female, within the body of this most and magnificent deliberative hall in the world, consecrated to the holiest purpose outside the Christian religion, I want every one to go home after we shall close these exercises with the Democratic benediction, and, if it shall please God to so provide, in addition to Grover Cleveland, one of the guidons along the color line of the Democracy in its march to victory shall be a red bandanna.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I move to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States absolutely unanimous.

THE CHAIR: The Hon. H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia, has the floor.

#### ADDRESS OF HON. H. D. D. TWIGGS, OF GEORGIA.

I thank you most profoundly for your cordial greeting. It is a just compliment to the great State which I have the honor in part to represent to-day—a State which has recently commended itself to its sister Commonwealths by conspicuous fidelity to those great truths which underlie the principles of democratic government, and which have found its highest expression in the matchless administration of Grover Cleveland.

Monopoly, with seductive and artful eloquence, has said to the people of the South: "You are poor; diversify your industries, build up great factories. Protection has made us opulent; it will make you so likewise." Georgia, already vocal with the music of a million spindles, through her recent convention has given back her reply. Holding aloft her bright and untarnished shield upon which is inscribed her motto, "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation," she has said, "While we may be poor, we are unwilling to grow rich by levying tribute upon the people." The twenty-four Delegates from Georgia bear with them but a simple commission to this Convention, and that commission is to cast the vote of the State for that splendid leader, whom our Democracy recently characterized in their platform of principles, as uniting the wisdom of Jefferson with the firmness of Jackson, and the patriotism of Washington. What is true of Georgia, is true of every other State represented in this Convention, and therefore it may truthfully be said that this grand assemblage of representative Democrats is but a formal convocation, to ratify the action of the sovereignties which have

already spoken. The great Democratic masses, with elbows touching, have marched in unbroken phalanx to this great city upon the Father of Waters. Upon the waving folds of every banner is inscribed but a solitary name, a name which has been their pillar of cloud by day, and their pillar of fire by night. That name is Grover Cleveland. With a mighty shout he will be proclaimed our standard bearer in the approaching conflict.

The people, who are becoming rapidly educated, and who cannot be kept much longer in ignorance of the great truths of which he is the heroic and splendid exponent, will again ratify his nomination; for as sure as the ides of November come the Republican party will receive its mortal wound and final overthrow. Mr. President and gentlemen, in 1884 the public career of Grover Cleveland had been confined to the limits of the great State which proudly claims him as her son. His name and fame to-day are bounded only by the horizon of every civilized country upon the globe. In 1884 he was pledged to the country by those who knew his courage, his firmness and ability, as a leader worthy of the great trust imposed upon him. Thank God, no further pledge is needed to insure the continuance of the heroic devotion to duty which has been exemplified by an unsullied and splendid administration; an administration which has not only won the applause of his countrymen, but the plaudits of the world: "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Whence comes the fact that with every State from Maine to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific—represented in this body by over eight hundred delegates—there is but one name upon their lips and but one man enshrined in their hearts? I will tell you, my countrymen. It is because he is the champion of honest methods. Because he is the stern enemy of robbery, jobbery and monopoly; a "Horatius at the Bridge." Because he is a lion in the path of corruption. Because he has laid the foundations of honest government and reform so wide and deep, that the prosperity of our country, the permanency of our free institutions, and the true spirit and genius of our Federal system have found their highest and best exponent under his matchless leadership; and last, but not least, because of his bold, fearless and statesmanlike position upon the abuses of the tariff.

When he found that the people of the United States were being mercilessly robbed and plundered by the rapacity of monopolists, under the specious guise of protection, and particularly that the

great agricultural industry of the country, the true source of all prosperity and wealth, was bound, like Prometheus, upon this rock, and the air dark with the vultures and kites, which had settled in devouring flocks upon its bosom, tearing with their merciless beaks the vitals of this prostrate giant, in the language of one who spoke of Hancock, the Superb, this splendid President, regardless of the purple robes of power, and deaf to the expediencies and blandishments of office, with the swoop of the Royal Eagle, came to the rescue of an oppressed and long-suffering people. I say rescue, because though the bill now pending in Congress, known as the "Mills Bill," may be mutilated and emasculated, though it may suffer the fate of all great reforms in the beginning, seed has been sown which has taken deep root, and, as sure as God defends the right, sooner or later the country will be redeemed, and the people disenthralled.

Mr. President and gentlemen, the State of Georgia, for whom I speak, is proud to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen, we are proceeding under the order of the Convention itself. The Sergeant-at-Arms will keep order in the galleries, and anybody making a noise in the gallery will be excluded if it is continued. The Convention itself is in order. The Secretary will call the next State.

MR. MCKENZIE, of Kentucky: Mr. Chairman, I venture to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the motion I submitted was certainly in order, for the reason that I moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland unanimous.

THE CHAIR: The Chair rules that the motion of the gentleman is entirely in order, but it does not necessarily prevent somebody else from supporting it.

The Secretary then resumed the call of the States as follows:

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—No response.

THE STATE OF COLORADO—Six votes for Grover Cleveland.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT—No response.

THE STATE OF DELAWARE—A Delegate: Delaware throws six votes for Grover Cleveland.

THE CHAIR: The gentlemen are laboring under a misappre-

hension. This is calling the roll for the purpose of ascertaining if any State desires formally, as New York and Kentucky have done, to place gentlemen in nomination.

The call of the roll was then continued.

When the State of Illinois was called, Mr. Morrison said :

Illinois seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

When the State of Kansas was called the following communication was read by the clerk :

“The Kansas Democracy seconds the nomination of the illustrious son of New York, recognizing in him the Moses of Democracy and republican institutions, and greets his nomination with the plaudit: ‘Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou upon thy second term.’ ”

When the State of Michigan was called, Mr. Bryon G. Stout came upon the platform and spoke as follows :

ADDRESS OF HON. BRYON G. STOUT, OF MICHIGAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION:—I am happy to meet you here to-day in behalf of the noble State of Michigan, to second in her behalf the name of Grover Cleveland for candidate for President. I recognize the fact that on the 4th of March next will end the first century of this Republic under the Constitution. On the 4th of March next, what more fitting beginning of the new century than the inauguration of Grover Cleveland? I greet here to-day the representatives of thirty-eight States. We point with pride to noble Massachusetts, of which a great orator once said: “There she stands—she needs no encomium from me. We remember her Adamses and Otises.”

And we come to the gallant State of New York, which has made here, in behalf of its delegation, the nomination. I see here the representatives of the State of William Penn. We see here the representatives of that gallant old mother of States, Virginia. And the reason why I love old Virginia is, that I am her son, in that she gave to us the territory which makes the five great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. I love her, that she is to-day the mother of States and of Presidents. I pass along

down and I see here the representatives of the gallant old State of North Carolina, the gallant representatives of the State of South Carolina, whose sons stood with Adams in maintaining the Declaration of Independence and establishing that Constitution which enables us to be here to-day. I see here the representatives of the gallant State of Georgia, and in her princely cities, in an avenue two miles long and 200 feet wide, she has reared a monument to the memory of her signers of the Declaration of Independence.

I have not time to detain you in enumerating all the States of this Republic, but if there be one which I pre-eminently love, it is that Lone Star State, which was acquired under Polk's administration in 1847. There are two great inscriptions on the monuments of our country that will go down through all coming time: The one that is inscribed upon that rock to the memory of the noble Spartan band. The State of Texas remembers her sons who perished to found a city at San Jacinto; she remembers her sons who perished at La Bohia; she has reared a noble monument to her sons who perished at Alamo. Thermopylæ has survivors to chronicle her glory; La Bohia has none. Is it any wonder, then, my friends, the great march of commercial progress which we witness to-day? The reason is the Puritan and the cavalier have joined hands in the work to-day, and they will go on to victory.

The roll of the States was called by the Secretary, with no response until the State of South Carolina was reached, when Hon. F. W. Dawson responded as follows:

The State of South Carolina seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland; the man and the message.

Upon the call of the State of Texas, Mr. W. W. Lightfoot responded as follows:

On behalf of the Democratic party of the great State of Texas, a State which has rolled up the grandest Democratic majority of any State in the Union, we claim the right to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. We of Texas love the gallant chieftain who, in the most remarkable campaign known to history, had the firmness to ring out as the key-note of his campaign the motto: "Tell the Truth!" We admire, Mr. Chairman, the noble statesman who had the firmness to inscribe on his banner the motto: "A Public Office is a Public Trust." We admire the Jacksonian

firmness which penned a message to Congress throwing the entire weight of the administration upon the side of a practical tariff for revenue only. In 1884, the State of Texas rolled up the grand majority for the National ticket of 134,000; and now, sir, with a united and invincible majority, she hopes to roll up in November for the National ticket 200,000 majority for Grover Cleveland.

The call of the roll of the States was then concluded.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the motion made by the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. McKenzie, that the rules be suspended, which require the calling of the States to vote upon a candidate for President of the United States, and that Grover Cleveland, of New York, be nominated by acclamation.

MR. WATERBURY, of New York: I rise to a point of order.

The motion of Mr. McKenzie was then put and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIR: The Chair declares that Grover Cleveland, of New York, having received the unanimous vote of the Convention, is the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States.

This announcement occasioned another similar manifestation of enthusiastic approval lasting for several minutes.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland having been effected, Mr. Flower, of New York, obtained the floor and said:

“Mr. Chairman, I have a motion which I will send up.”

THE CHAIR: The motion of Mr. Flower will be read by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY: The resolution presented by Roswell P. Flower, of New York.

“*Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourn, it be until 10 A. M. to-morrow.”

THE CHAIR: The Chair desires to announce that in the event of this resolution passing, the Committee on notifying the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, will meet in the large parlor at the Southern Hotel at 8 o’clock to-night.

The question was put on a motion supposed to be that of Mr. Flower and was declared lost by the Chairman.

MR. FLOWER: That was not the resolution I offered. It is written on the other side of the paper. It was to adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE CHAIR: The resolution of Mr. Flower is a double-header—one written on each side. It seems that the Secretary read the wrong one.

The Secretary read the resolution of Mr. Flower, that when the Convention adjourn, it be until 8 o'clock this evening.

MR. HENSEL, of Pennsylvania: I move that we proceed in the regular order which was named in the resolution I offered, which is that we proceed with the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE CHAIR: The Chair is of the opinion that when the house is executing an order of the Convention it is still in order to move to take a recess or to adjourn.

MR. HENSEL, of Pennsylvania: I then move that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until after the order of business has been disposed of so that we more intelligently determine the proper hour to which to adjourn.

MR. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana: Mr. Chairman, I hope that this Convention will adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. President I do not recognize a vote passed in this way. I therefore call for a roll of the States on the question of adjournment until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. In support of that motion I desire to say, what is well known to every Democrat here, that the Committee on Resolutions will not report this afternoon. We will have to be here to-morrow morning anyhow, and the time between now and then may be profitably used for the harmony and success of the Democratic party, and will result in forwarding our business, and in closing the proceedings of this Convention by adopting this motion. If it were practicable for us to get through this afternoon, and adjourn and go home, I would not make this motion; but it has already been announced that we are to stay here and agree upon a platform of principles, and, therefore, I ask that the balance of the business of the Convention be deferred until to-morrow morning also.

COL. L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN, of Maryland: Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentlemen, before they vote upon this matter, to consider the fact that a number of the most distinguished delegates to this Convention are now in session framing a platform upon which the nominees of this Convention will have to stand, and I appeal to the delegates to consider whether it would be courteous to them to proceed further with the deliberations of this body. I, therefore say, in reply to our well-known friend from Pennsylvania, that it would not only be well for us to postpone for the present these nominations, but let it go forth that we have nominated Grover Cleveland as our next President, and that we then adjourn to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MR. HENSEL, of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Resolutions is a delegated body from this party, and it is perfectly competent and entirely right that this party should give its directions to that subordinate body. I propose to move, in connection with this matter, that this Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report to this body at a given time. They have already been twenty-four hours in the consideration of this platform, and if this committee is not competent, within six hours longer, to agree, they will never agree. If they are not prepared to bring one report here, let them bring two, and this Convention will decide it. I am entirely willing, and the gentlemen who agree with me are entirely willing, that if this business of nominating speeches be proceeded with and finished at this time, this Convention will take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening, and instruct the Committee on Resolutions to report at that time.

THE CHAIR: The motion to adjourn is not debatable, and the discussion thus far has proceeded only by tolerance from the Convention. The question is upon the motion made by Senator Voorhees, that the Convention adjourn to meet here at 10 o'clock to-morrow, as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Flower, of New York, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Voorhees, I understand, desires the call of the roll of States upon his motion.

MR. VOORHEES: I withdraw my motion for a call of the roll.

THE CHAIR: Those in favor of adjourning until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning will say aye.

THE CHAIR: The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor of adjourning until 10 o'clock to-morrow will rise and remain standing.

Upon a standing vote, the Chair declared the motion lost.

THE CHAIR: Now, those in favor of Mr. Flower's resolution, to adjourn until 8 o'clock to-night, will say aye.

MR. FLOWER: I call for the reading of that resolution again. It is that when we adjourn, we adjourn until that hour.

THE CHAIR: Oh, yes. The clerk will read the resolution again.

The resolution was read the second time.

The motion of Mr. Flower was then put.

THE CHAIR: The Chair is in doubt.

(Cries of "Regular order" and "Call the roll.")

THE CHAIR: The call of the roll is demanded.

MR. HENSEL, of Pennsylvania: Let it be understood that the agreement is between the gentlemen from New York and those who desire to proceed with the regular order of business, that if this motion should now prevail, it will not interfere with proceeding with the regular order of business.

THE CHAIR: The Chair so understands it. If this motion prevails this Convention can sit as long as it pleases. Those in favor of taking a recess until 8 o'clock to-night when we do adjourn, will say aye. The ayes appear to have it.

(Cries of "Call the roll," etc.)

THE CHAIR: The call of the States is demanded. The Clerk will call the roll of the States.

MR. PATTERSON, of Colorado: I do not desire to enter into any debate, but to make a simple statement for the benefit of the Convention on this question.

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana: I desire to ask what the question is before the Convention.

THE CHAIR: The question is upon the resolution offered by Mr. Flower, that when we take a recess we adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening. The Chair believed that the ayes had it; the Secretary is proceeding to call the roll of the States upon the motion.

MR. PATTERSON: I desire to make a statement for the information of the Convention. I just left the room of the Committee on

Resolutions; it was there reported that information had been given to the Convention that the Committee would not report until 8 o'clock; therefore, the Committee will not be ready to report until 8 o'clock, and it is but right that when we adjourn we adjourn until that hour.

THE CHAIR: The Clerk will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll of the States on the motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening with the following result:

<i>States.</i>	<i>Total Vote.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Total Vote.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>
Alabama .....	20	5	15	New York .....	72	72	...
Arkansas.....	14	...	14	North Carolina.....	22	...	22
California .....	16	...	16	Ohio.....	46	...	46
Colorado .....	6	6	...	Oregon .....	6	6	...
Connecticut .....	12	...	12	Pennsylvania.....	60	59	1
Delaware .....	6	...	6	Rhode Island.....	8	8	...
Florida .....	8	8	...	South Carolina.....	18	3	15
Georgia.....	24	24	...	Tennessee .....	24	24	...
Illinois .....	44	2	42	Texas .....	26	26	...
Indiana.....	30	...	30	Vermont .....	8	8	...
Iowa .....	26	15	10	Virginia.....	24	10	14
Kansas .....	18	18	...	West Virginia .....	12	3	9
Kentucky .....	26	10	16	Wisconsin .....	22	13	9
Louisiana .....	16	...	16	Arizona.....	2	2	...
Maine .....	12	...	12	Dakota .....	2	2	...
Maryland .....	16	...	16	Dist. of Columbia.....	2	2	...
Massachusetts .....	28	22	6	Idaho .....	2	...	2
Michigan .....	26	13	13	Montana .....	2	...	2
Minnesota .....	14	...	14	New Mexico.....	2	...	2
Mississippi .....	18	...	18	Utah .....	2	...	2
Missouri .....	32	...	32	Washington .....	2	...	...
Nebraska .....	10	...	10	Wyoming .....	2	...	2
Nevada .....	6	...	6		—	—	—
New Hampshire .....	8	8	...	Total .....	820	387	430
New Jersey .....	18	18	...				

A DELEGATE FROM LOUISIANA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how the vote of Louisiana is recorded.

THE SECRETARY: Louisiana is recorded as 16 votes aye.

THE DELEGATE: Louisiana wishes to vote 16 no.

MR. TAYLOR, of Arkansas: Arkansas wishes to change to 14 no.

The changes asked for were made by the Stenographer, and after he had footed up the result of the roll call, the Chair announced it as follows:

THE CHAIR:	Total number of votes cast . . . . .	817
	Ayes . . . . .	387
	Noes . . . . .	430
		— . . . . . 817

(To cries of "louder" the Chair said:)

THE CHAIR: If the gentlemen will speak smaller I will speak louder. The motion to adjourn is lost.

MR. VOORHEES, of Indiana: I move that the Convention do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. We have done all that we can do with propriety until a platform is adopted. There was neither dispute nor discussion in regard to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and that has been done. From this time on the opinions of men will vary. Therefore in the interests of a fair and just conclusion concerning the platform and the balance of the ticket, I ask that the roll of the States shall be called upon my motion to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MR. S. M. WHITE, of California: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I have seconded the motion of Senator Voorhees, and I have done it for this reason, and this reason only; not to prevent the nomination of any candidate, but because we should have a platform calmly, carefully and deliberately adopted. I know that there are many men here in whose bosoms the same sentiments that now animate my own are swelling, and I know that they are anxious to contribute their voices to the popular sentiment in favor of the man whom I favor; but this is not a question of individuals, whether they are candidates or whoever they may be. When you have nominated your Vice-President you cannot hold this Convention together. If you adopt your platform, then you may proceed and close it. We have violated the ordinary rule of procedure in the interest of the sentiment of the entire Convention, but let us go no further. Do not let us meet here, a few of us, to pass upon resolutions which must go forth to the people of this country as the maxims of Democracy. With the same sentiment entertained by the gentlemen who have heretofore opposed adjournment, I say to them, as one of their colleagues, in the interest of

their party and in the interest of the noblest Roman of them all, and in the interest of the nominee of this Convention and of the party, let us adjourn until to-morrow and settle the platform calmly, deliberately, quietly, and in accordance with the views of Grover Cleveland.

MR. J. W. THOCKMORTON, of Texas: I rise to a point of order. It is clearly out of order to permit a debate on a motion to adjourn, but I have this to say, that if Grover Cleveland could be nominated without a platform, Allen G. Thurman can be nominated without a platform.

THE CHAIR: The Clerk will call the roll upon the motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Clerk then proceeded with the roll call with the following result:

<i>States.</i>	<i>Total Vote.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Total Vote.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>
Alabama .....	20	19	1	Maine .....	12	12	...
Arkansas .....	14	14	...	Maryland .....	16	16	...
California .....	16	16	...	Massachusetts ....	28	28	...
Colorado .....	6	6	...	Michigan .....	26	24	2
Connecticut .....	12	12	...	Minnesota .....	24	24	...
Delaware .....	6	6	...	Mississippi (Passed) ..	18	...	...
Florida .....	8	8	...	Missouri .....	32	32	...
Georgia .....	24	24	...	Nebraska .....	10	10	...
Illinois .....	44	44	...	Nevada .....	6	6	...
Indiana .....	30	30	...	New Hampshire .....	8	8	...
Iowa .....	26	17	8	New Jersey .....	18	10	8
Kansas .....	18	18	...	New York .....	72	72	...
Kentucky .....	26	26	...		—	—	—
Louisiana .....	18	18	...	Total .....	538	500	19

When the vote of Florida was recorded the confusion became so great that the Chair was compelled to make the following announcement:

THE CHAIR: Gentlemen of the Convention, the Chair appeals to the delegates at least to preserve order until this matter is determined. The roll call will be suspended until the gentlemen take their seats. No debate is in order, and the Chair will hear nobody until this business is finished.

MR. W. D. ENGLISH, of California: I believe if a motion is put it will be carried unanimously, and I, therefore, move that we dispense with the further reading of the roll call.

MR. R. P. C. WILSON, of Missouri: Mr. Chairman, I move that we dispense with the roll call. I think that a motion to adjourn would now be unanimously carried.

THE CHAIR: The Chair will carry out the will of this Convention in an orderly way and will not entertain your motion.

The roll call having proceeded until the vote of New York was recorded, and the Chair being unable to preserve order in the hall by reason of the large numbers of delegates who were leaving it, Mr. Tarpey, of California, renewed the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, in the following form:

MR. M. F. TARPEY: In the interests of all the gentlemen here present I move you now, sir, as the temper of this Convention has been made apparent, that the further call of the roll be dispensed with and that the Chair declare this body adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Chair put the motion and it was adopted and the Convention thereupon adjourned to meet Thursday, June 7th, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## THIRD DAY.

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ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7, 1888.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman at 10:30 o'clock A. M., in the following words:

THE CHAIR: "The Convention will come to order. Gentlemen will please take their seats. Gentlemen in the aisles will please take seats." The prayer will be offered by the Rev. R. G. Brank, of St. Louis.

## PRAYER.

Almighty and ever blessed God, Who art the Maker of all things, and Father of all our persons, we desire this day to remember Thy benefits and to bless Thee for all Thy goodness to us. We adore Thee as the God of Providence, and as the God of our salvation as revealed in the gospel of Thy Son. We worship Thee as our God, the God of our fathers, the God of our people. We recognize Thy good hand in all the events of our history. We bless Thee for this goodly land which we possess, for this free government under which we live, and for our marvellous progress in all the elements of wealth and power, and intelligence, and influence among the nations of the earth; for all the blessings which Thou hast bestowed, and for all the disasters and trials which Thou hast overruled for our good. And now, O God, help us to realize the responsibility which rests upon us who live in these times and who are the heirs of these blessings. O God, save us, we beseech Thee, from foolish pride, self-glorifying, from forgetfulness of Thee, from political corruption, from sectional strife. Make us a united people; a truly patriotic people; a people worthy of our magnificent estates and our grand opportunities; a people loving righteousness and hating iniquity; a people whose God is the Lord. We pray Thy blessing upon the President of the United

States, and the Governors of the different Commonwealths, and upon our National and State Legislatures; upon all who are in authority, to the end that we may live quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty. We pray Thy blessing upon this great Convention here assembled, whose members are gathered from every quarter of our great country. O God, be Thou in their midst this day, and do Thou help these men in the important matters in which they are engaged. Do Thou guide their thoughts and sway their feelings in the consideration of the great questions and the difficult questions which are before them, so that there may be entire harmony; so that Thy will may be accomplished through them, and such measures be adopted, and action taken as shall be for the good of our entire country, for the advancement of all its diversified interests, and for the glory of Thy great name. These favors we ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE CHAIR: The Chair is advised that the Committee on Resolutions is now ready to report. I present Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

MR. WATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to report the resolutions agreed upon unanimously by the Platform Committee.

THE CHAIR: The resolutions will be read by the Clerk of the Convention. Gentlemen, now please give your perfect attention.

Chief Reading Clerk Pettit then read the platform as follows:

#### PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the Convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also endorses the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly

reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the Executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people, nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American Navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our Government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the Civil Service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and

precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control, the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or section, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of good government, the National Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent.

They invoke an addition to that trust by the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party controlling the Senate and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and justice which are their right.

Thus the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences; enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets; capital is discouraged with doubt; and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue, with all the power confided to it, the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform endorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrious freemen of our land, an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation.

All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy, that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people.

Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed, when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of govern-

mental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury.

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$60,000,000 annually.

Debauched by this immense temptation the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenditures, whether constitutional or not, the accumulations of extravagant taxation.

The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish needless taxation.

Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not, be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation.

In the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party would promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every working man and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this great issue of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

The Chairman said:

THE CHAIR: The Chair presents Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

## ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY WATTERSON, OF KENTUCKY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: We bring to you a platform upon which Democrats may stand without feeling that they are away from home. It embraces a declaration of principles to which Democrats may subscribe without looking around the corner. It embodies a statement of facts incontrovertible. It de-localizes the cause of reform and gives to it a language which may be spoken alike in New Jersey and Iowa, in Massachusetts and Texas. Its face is turned in the right direction and its eyes look upon the rising, not upon the setting sun.

Gentlemen, the language of agitation is one thing; the hands of construction is another thing. Thanks to Grover Cleveland the attention of the country, wooed by others so long in vain, is fixed at last upon the remedy of the real, instead of the imaginary evils arising out of a state of war; and henceforward the Democratic party, which has so long been the voice, will become the hands of the people. But they will be the hands of construction, and not of destruction; and they will remove the occupants of the house before they shall have taken off the roof.

Fellow Democrats, I bid you be of good cheer touching the future of the party and the country. Democracy at last is at one with itself, and though we may sometimes contend among ourselves, our contests shall be as those of the Romans of old; resulting in more old Romans. It is now the turn of the Republicans to know what it is to have only half a country and no leader at all.

Gentlemen, two Democrats can only understand one another thoroughly and love one another entirely when they have had some fun together; and this will be a sufficient reason, if reason were needed, why I should present you Senator Gorman, of Maryland.

## ADDRESS OF HON. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, AND DEMOCRATS, ALL: I should be out of place were I found elsewhere than in a Democratic Convention, supporting Democratic principles, as enunciated by Jefferson, and now being enforced by the Democratic party under the lead of Grover Cleveland. Four years ago, at Chicago, the Democratic party restating its declaration of principles, promised, if trusted with power, that sectionalism should be forever obliterated; that the finances of your Gov-

ernment should be controlled, managed and directed so as not to impair the great business enterprises of the land; that extravagant expenditures should be curtailed, and that the Government should be honestly and economically administered; that the war taxes, levied by the Republican party, should be reduced, but that in making such reduction the capital invested in enterprises, and the labor employed in carrying them on, should not be subjected to sudden or injurious change.

[At this point, the address of Senator Gorman was interrupted by great confusion in the rear part of the hall, caused by the influx of a large number of people who had gained admission to the hall, and who were taking possession of a number of vacant seats which had been occupied by the Alternates during the early part of the sessions. Considerable excitement prevailed for the moment, under the impression that a disturbance was being created by some parties in the hall; but the situation was soon understood and appreciated; the band struck up "Hail Columbia." At the conclusion of the music, Senator Gorman resumed his remarks as follows:]

Upon the declaration of principles thus made at Chicago, we went before the people; and the result was the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. In the matter of the reduction of taxation, and other pledges of reform, the President has been honest and earnest in the desire to carry out to the letter the promise of his party, and when he declared that we were now to face the fact of the reduction of taxation, and to make disposition of the hundred millions of surplus, he but did his duty. Nor can the Democratic party be deterred from doing its duty because our opponents charge us with advocating free trade. We stand, as honest men, and as honest reformers, to reduce this immense taxation more than fifty millions per annum. Differ as you may about phrases, we have presented a platform in strict accord with all the Democratic declarations that have preceded us. As Mr. Watterson has well said, it is a platform upon which every Democrat in this broad land can stand, and if, in the discussion of the great questions,

local interests warp the judgment or color the expression of some, we must recognize the fact that no people on the face of the earth have such great and varied interests. Absolute uniformity of opinion as to details on a question of taxation is impossible. We shall, however, hold every Democrat to the cardinal principles of the party, but in non-essentials there must be perfect liberty of conscience and action.

I say, with such a declaration, and with such a candidate as Grover Cleveland, we will go forth to battle against a party which is well organized, with the advantage of being in the position of criticising without making themselves responsible for any particular measure. We will not underrate their advantages; but I do not hesitate to say to you, with the opportunity I have had of communication with our fellow-Democrats in every State of the Union, that, comparing the contest which is to come with the great contest we had in 1884, we are better organized, more united, and, I think, more certain of victory than we were then.

MR. WATTERSON: Mr. Chairman: I now move the adoption of the report of the Platform Committee, and on that motion I call the previous question.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Kentucky demands the previous question upon the adoption of these resolutions. The question is, shall the main question be now put?

The previous question was ordered, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions, embodied in the platform, was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: Is there any further business from the Committee on Resolutions?

MR. WATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, the Platform Committee has approved the report and request to be passed, without discussion, three resolutions. The first of these will be presented by the Hon. Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania.

MR. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I am directed by the Committee on Resolutions to present to you this resolution and ask your approval of the same:

*“Resolved*, That this Convention hereby indorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue, now pending in the House of Representatives.”

On that I call the previous question.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves the previous question upon the adoption of this resolution. The question is, shall the main question be now put?

The previous question was ordered and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. WATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, the second of these resolutions will be presented by Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, of Iowa.

MR. F. W. LEHMANN: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, [Cries of "louder]. Just a moment and I will get louder, and the stiller you keep the louder I will get. I have been instructed to report for adoption by this Convention the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That a just and liberal policy should be pursued in reference to the Territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the Constitution; that the Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico are, by virtue of population and development, entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Republican party in refusing Statehood and self-government to their people."

I move the previous question upon the adoption of this resolution.

The previous question was ordered and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: I have to introduce ex-Gov. Leon Abbott, of New Jersey.

Gov. Abbott said:

Mr. President, I present for passage this resolution adopted unanimously by the Committee on Resolutions, coming to it for passage from a great political organization, voicing not only their sentiments, but as I believe, the sentiments of all true Americans:

*"Resolved*, That we express our cordial sympathy with the struggling people of all nations in their effort to secure for themselves the inestimable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty. And we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts

of those noble patriots, who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland."

THE CHAIR: The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. C. W. BAKER, of Ohio: Mr. President, in memory of Thomas A. Hendricks, and in the name of Ohio, I ask unanimous consent to offer this resolution of respect.

THE CHAIR: By unanimous consent, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be read.

The resolution was read by the Secretary as follows:

*"Resolved*, The Democracy of the National Convention assembled, remembers with pride and gratitude the distinguished services of Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks to his party and to his country. It mourns his death as a national bereavement. He was a peerless leader, a distinguished statesman, a pure patriot. In the administration of all public trusts he served with honor and fidelity.

"We tender to Mrs. Hendricks in her bereavement the sympathy and the affectionate respect of the Democracy of the Nation."

THE CHAIR: In respect to the memory of one of the greatest of Democrats, those of you gentlemen of the Convention in favor of the passage of this resolution will please rise.

Whereupon the entire Convention arose.

THE CHAIR: The resolution is unanimously adopted. The Chair desires to state that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announces that there was a slight mistake in saying that the Committee were unanimous, because as to least a part of the platform, the Convention is informed that Mr. Edward Cooper, from New York, dissents. With that exception there was perfect unanimity in the Committee.

MR. O'BRIEN, of Minnesota: Mr. Chairman——

THE CHAIR: There is nothing in order now excepting to proceed to nominate for the office of Vice-President.

MR. WHITE, of California: I move that the roll of States be called and that each State as its name is called suggest its choice.

THE CHAIR: Mr. White, of California, moves that the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that the Chairman of each

Delegation announce the choice of the Delegation for a candidate for Vice-President.

The motion was carried unanimously and the Clerk proceeded with the call of the States.

There was no response from Alabama or Arkansas. When California was called, Mr. Tarpey, of that State stepped forward on the platform and addressed the Convention.

ADDRESS OF HON. M. F. TARPEY, OF CALIFORNIA.

That I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I do not deny; but that I am prouder still of the great man whom I shall name, I frankly admit; for I believe sirs, that this Republic does not hold the superior of that Knight of the Red Bandanna, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. [Great applause.] The greeting accorded to the mention of his name is a well merited tribute to his worth, and its spontaneity has been nobly earned by a lifetime of devotion to Democratic principles. Rest assured that just such a greeting will it receive throughout this Republic, wherever it is mentioned, from the British line to California, and from where the stormy Atlantic breaks against the beetling cliffs of our Eastern shores—from the wave-washed rocks of Massachusetts to where the Pacific laves the golden sands of California. Allen G. Thurman! What an epitome of America's civil history is entwined with that name! His character and life are well known to every man, woman and child in this land, and the reverence and respect in which he is held as a fireside god ensures his triumphant election. His public record will be a more enduring monument to his name than tables of stone or brass. History will write his name in letters of golden fire among the list of America's illustrious sons.

Forty years he has lived in the glare of public life, and yet to-day no man can point to one single act or expression of his which does not do him credit. From his first entry into public life the imprint of his genius is found deeply imbedded in the legislation of the country. During the twelve years in which he has been a Senator of the United States, his voice has ever been raised in defence of the people, and in the assertion of their rights. Large at heart, manifested not only in his private life, but also in public

affairs; large of brain, larger still in experience and in the estimation of his countrymen, he is the man of all men to receive this nomination at your hands; for he cannot be defeated at the polls.

When the Pacific Coast was endeavoring to check the tide of Chinese immigration, when it was seen that legislation was necessary to accomplish that end, when the people east of the Rocky Mountains did not appreciate the subject matter of that controversy, Allen G. Thurman, then a central figure in the United States Senate was the first to raise his voice in defence of the homes of the people that were threatened. When the great railroad corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of their obligations to the Government, this great man drew that wonderful enactment known as the Thurman Bill, whereby the corporations were obliged to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. In the stormy days of reconstruction, Allen G. Thurman was the defender of the integrity and dignity of our Constitution. When the waves of party passion, lashed into fury by ill-advised and jealous partisans, threatened destruction to our land, baring his breast to the storm, the waves broke harmlessly against his illumined front and settled back into calmness by the power of his oratory and the force of his logic. A ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional law are masterpieces of legal learning and close reasoning, and they challenge to-day the admiration of even his political opponents.

Four years since, the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman's name as a candidate for President, and they were enthusiastic in forwarding his nomination. Four years have but increased our admiration and respect for him. He is a man that before the people will be a tower of strength, and, coupled with our honored President, Grover Cleveland, it will make a ticket that will be absolutely faultless. Cleveland and Thurman! The enthusiasm that will be created by this announcement will be infectious, and growing day by day from now until November, when it will have become epidemic. That you should hear the name of Allen G. Thurman in this hall is not strange, for the mention of his name brings the warm blood surging to the heart at every fireside, and the testimonials of esteem which the people will surely pay to him at the polls will be convincing proof of his phenomenal popularity. Indiana honors Governor Gray in presenting him for this nomination. Illinois does rightly in doing the same for General Black, and before the mention of Mr. Thurman's name,

several other States were mentioning favorite sons for this honor; but when that great statesman, in answer to the universal demand of the people of this country, permitted his name to come before you for this nomination, one and all will agree that there is but one man to nominate who will sweep this country as a tidal wave. Let no consideration of personal friendship or glamour of locality affect your judgment. Personal friendships cannot be served by nominations in political conventions, where the party's interests are at stake. When the sovereign people have spoken, they must be obeyed, and they have already nominated Mr. Thurman, and ask but your ratification of that nomination. Let us nominate Mr. Thurman, and nominate him by acclamation. He is the proper consort for the head of our ticket, and his name will go down in history coupled with that of patriots and founders of our institutions, whose great dust lies sleeping beneath the sod of Mount Vernon, Monticello; and the Hermitage, until we have dedicated our National Pantheon.

THE CHAIR: The Sergeant-at-Arms will receive orders to clear the galleries unless the people there behave with propriety.

The call for the State of Colorado was responded to by Hon. T. M. Patterson.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Colorado, Mr. T. M. Patterson.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. M. PATTERSON, OF COLORADO.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: When Colorado's Delegation left its home for this city, I was chosen to present the name of its choice for the Vice-Presidential office. It was a pleasing mission to me, for Gen. Black and I had been educated in the same schools, and when the war for the preservation of the Union commenced, we enlisted in the same company from Indiana, which was then the home of both of us, and when the war concluded, he and I often measured legal swords in the same court rooms and before the same juries. We felt that there could be no mistake in presenting to the Delegates of the Democratic Party the name of a man who embraced in his own person and life the history of a gallant soldier, a patriotic statesman and an executive officer without a superior within the limits of the country.

We felt that when the human wolves and hyenas, spawned since the war, would charge that the Democracy was unfriendly to the

soldier, we could turn to him and say to the people: In his administration of the Pension Department of this Government you have a living denial of the slander you have uttered. We felt that when the fact should be called to the attention of the men of the South, that when the flag that had been raised on Sumter was lowered at Appomattox he returned to civil life in the State of his adoption—that was at the time overwhelmingly Republican—and holding aloft both of his arms that had been shattered upon Southern battle-fields, proclaimed that this was a Union of free and equal States and with the eloquence of his tongue and the earnestness of his nature urged the people of the Western States to stamp out the feeling of proscription that our Republican enemies sought to kindle within the breasts of the American people. When I recall the fact, which to me is the most important act of his public life, that it was through his promptness and intrepidity in the Chicago Convention four years ago, that Mr. Cleveland was made our candidate, I am all the more willing to raise my voice in his behalf. Those of us who were there will remember that when the second ballot for the Presidential office was being taken, the first mention of the name of Hendricks swept the hall, as if by a cyclone, and for twenty-seven minutes it seemed as if the eight hundred Delegates representing the Democratic Party were in a stampede; and when the great Senator from Indiana mounted the platform and announced that by the unanimous vote of the Indiana Delegation, the name of Senator McDonald would be withdrawn, and the name of Thos. A. Hendricks would be substituted, Illinois was called. McDonald's name having been withdrawn, Gen. Black, in the voice of the General, almost as if he was stopping a stampede and retreat upon the field of battle, declared that the fourteeni votes of Illinois that had been cast for Mr. McDonald, would be cast for Mr. Cleveland. Then, and not until then, was the seeming lunacy of the Convention arrested and the Delegates brought back to their senses. One more epoch of that Convention illustrates the character of the man. When the States were called for their choice for Vice-President, Indiana through its Democratic Governor put in nomination for the Vice-Presidential office, Joseph E. McDonald. When the State of Georgia was reached, that State, through its eloquent representative, Col. Bacon, in a speech of power and conviction, put Gen. Black in nomination for the Vice-Presidential office. His own State of Illinois seconded the motion, when Gen. Black arose to his feet and declared: "I entered this Con-

vention the friend of Mr. McDonald. I placed my hand in his and so long as Mr. McDonald's name is before the Convention, I will not suffer my name to stand." It was the act of a soldier. It was the act of a man of conscience, of principle; and who of us can doubt but that if he had been selected as the choice of that Convention, he would have added honor, lustre, and glory to the head of the ticket.

But, my fellow citizens, when we reached the ground, as the friends of Gen. Black, we felt that we should put him in possession of the situation; and so we wired him that a bandanna not bigger than a man's hand was seen arising on the Pacific slope and as it traveled eastward it seemed to cover the heavens as with a cloud; that the sentiment of the Delegation seemed to be that Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, was the man, when he promptly sent to his friends in this city the following dispatch:

I believe that Gen. Black's friends should talk plainly to these people. There should be no concealment or subterfuge.

This telegram was sent to us to be used by his friends without further consultation with him, trusting his future, so far as this canvass was concerned, to those who had manifested a willingness to stand by him as his friends in this Convention.

Here Mr. Patterson read to the Convention the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*To Hon. T. M. Patterson,*

*Care of Southern Hotel:*

I have been advised by you, and other near and dear friends, of the situation of affairs in the National Democratic Convention, at whose hands, in my behalf, you were about to ask the honor of a nomination to an exalted office. I hoped for the honor as one of the noble confidences of my political associates worthy of exalted desire and honest, patriotic ambition, but have too long wrought for the success of constitutional principles not to subrogate all personal claims to the welfare of the party of the Constitution. That party seems clearly to have decided in advance of the expression of your assembly in favor of Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President. I bow to its high behests. While my heart is full of gratitude to you and my friends whose favor had promised me

support, I ask you to withhold my name from the consideration of the Convention to the end that there may be exhibited the fullest harmony of resolve and action.

Your obliged fellow citizen,

JOHN C. BLACK.

Gentlemen of the Convention, there is only one reason why the friends of Gen. Black do not bow in willing submission before the red bandannas held aloft upon the signal poles of the different States. We fear, and justly and sincerely fear, that if Mr. Thurman, who is all that his most earnest and enthusiastic friends can claim for him, who has honored the State of Ohio through half a century, and whose name is indissolubly linked with the history of American progress and American politics; we justly fear that if Providence, in its inscrutable ways, should remove one who has already filled out the allotted years of man, the Senate of the United States would be cursed by another Ingalls. And so, gentlemen of the Convention, omitting the speech of nomination that I had intended to make as his friend, representing an honest conviction and also an honest admiration for all of his opponents in this Convention, having dealt fairly and frankly by you in putting into your possession every communication that we have from the man of our choice, we leave his name with you to be dealt with as your good sense and Democratic judgment will tell you.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the next in order, being the State of Connecticut, and Hon. James T. Pigott, of Connecticut, took the platform.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES T. PIGOTT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: A public office is a public trust, and the Democrats of Connecticut believe that the best trustees of public office are Democrats. Therefore it is that I have been selected by the unanimous vote of the Connecticut delegation—the only Democratic oasis in that radical Sahara of New England, the only place in New England to which the Democrats of this country look for aid and assistance—to second the nomination of a man who is worthy of every trust, who never violated a trust, and who never knuckled to a Trust. I have been asked so often since I came to the city of St. Louis, “Are you not going to lose Connecticut by this cry of tariff reform?” that I want to take

this opportunity to say that I have received telegrams from the largest manufacturers in the State of Connecticut, asking me to aid this Convention in causing the cause of tariff reform to be promoted. The people of Connecticut are not afraid of the platform we have adopted to-day. The Republican party favors protection, and God knows they need it. They need protection from Burchards; they need protection from Belshazzar dinners; they need protection from too close a scrutiny of the false doctrines that they seek to impose upon the American people. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I heard a Delegate say yesterday, that if the Republican party was defeated in this campaign it would be the death of the Republican party. With that statement I wish to disagree, because when asked in New England why we were coming down here simply to carry out a prearranged programme, I said: "My dear friends, we are going there to attend the obsequies of the Republican party, which died four years ago." If the Egyptians preserved their kings for thousands and thousands of years, is it not safe and a fitting thing that we, in this age of science, should have prepared the corpse of this grand old party that died four years ago. We have come here not to say anything ill of the dead, not to say anything which ought not to be said, but simply to prepare the way for the Convention that is about to meet in Chicago, and then let it be inscribed upon the tombstone, "*Requiescat in pace.*" It is not my intention to take your time, but I want to say that the Democrats of Connecticut do not love Grover Cleveland for the enemies he has made. The Democrats of Connecticut respect and admire and believe in Grover Cleveland, and because he has downed the common enemy of the Democratic party—the Republican party.

Now then, we, gentlemen, ask you to give Grover Cleveland for a running mate one who never was second to any man; we ask you to give him a running mate who will infuse into the Democratic party of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut a glow of enthusiasm, such as will not be thrown into that campaign by the association of any other name than that of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

The call of States was then proceeded with by the Secretary calling Delaware, Florida, Georgia and Illinois without eliciting response. The call of Indiana was re-

sponded to by the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who came forward to the platform.

ADDRESS OF HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, OF INDIANA.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The historians of Europe describe Belgium as the battle-ground in all the great wars that have transpired between European nations. I come from the political battle-ground of the United States—from the State of Indiana. While great wars take place in other countries, and empires and dynasties are overthrown or established, so in Indiana questions of mightier import are determined for the whole country by her attitude, either of victory or defeat, at the Presidential elections. Who will inquire "How goes the battle?" in any other but one or two Northern States, except in Indiana? You gentlemen in the South, with everything in peril, will not ask "How goes Illinois on our west?" for you know how she will go. You will not ask "How goes the battle in Ohio?" It is already predetermined what the result will be there. Nor will you ask how the battle rages in Pennsylvania, except to inquire how great the majority against us will be. There will be no inquiry made except "How is the shock of battle sustained in Indiana," and in the State of New York, in the State of New Jersey, and sometimes with an inquiry as to Connecticut.

Gentlemen of the Convention, we come before you, not as mendicants or supplicants, but as representing a power. We ask an honor on this ticket, and we tender you victory with the other hand. We ask a name on this ticket, and tender you fifteen electoral votes in your College, making the election sure.

Bear with me a moment in retrospect of history. Indiana became a State in 1816, and from that hour to this no Democratic President has ever been inaugurated except by her vote. Indiana has voted for every Democrat who was ever sworn into office from 1816 forward. She voted for Monroe; she voted for Jackson; she voted for Van Buren, for Polk, for Pierce, for Buchanan, for Samuel J. Tilden, who was robbed of his office, and for Grover Cleveland. Where is the State whose record over-matches her? Where is the State who comes before this Convention with higher right to demand respect and recognition? We will again cast that vote; but dismiss from your mind now, and from this on until November, the thought, or the calculation, that this year is to be any

exception to her history. Grover Cleveland, and whoever else goes on the ticket with him, will be re-elected this fall with the vote of Indiana, or will not be re-elected at all. Make no mistakes. I know of certain calculations to leave Indiana out.

Whatever influence destroys Indiana, destroys every hope and vestige of success. She is interwoven with the situation, and the safety of this hour is for New York and Indiana, as of old, to clasp hands. Take New Jersey in our embrace, and Connecticut as far as in our power to do so. In those lines lie success. I say, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of this magnificent Convention, that the lines of battle are the same this year that they were in 1884. They will not be changed. The trenches in which we will fight are the same. The States where victory is to be obtained, if we succeed at all, are the same. You can not recast the lines of battle, and the attempt to do so will be fraught with disaster and the overthrow of our splendid Democratic administration. [A voice, "Oregon."] Somebody cries "Oregon." Take warning by Oregon, and rely upon Indiana, and you will not be deceived. We present to you a man for this ticket, physically and mentally strong, endowed with mental and physical life for years to come. We name a man who has proven himself over and over again a winner. He has never been started in a race that he has not led the field. If you say to me that he came late to the Democratic party, I say that he came in the year when Doolittle came, when Trumbull came, when John M. Palmer, whom the Democrats have nominated for Governor of Illinois, came. He came with them. And allow me to say to you that a recruit into the ranks of the Democratic party in Indiana soon becomes a veteran soldier. A recruit could no more stay raw in the ranks of the Democracy of Indiana than a recruit could stay a poor, untrained soldier in the ranks of the Old Guard under the great Napoleon. They become veteranized soldiers. Such battles as we wage in Indiana are happily unknown in other States. You know them not in Massachusetts. You know them not in Georgia, nor in any of the other States. The majority is so set in the other States, one way or the other, that the conclusion is almost foregone; but look at the spectacle which Indiana presents. She cast, four years ago, 495,000 votes. She will cast 550,000 votes at the approaching election, and, with that enormous vote, there is simply a plurality between the great parties of 6,000 or 7,000—no majority, a bare plurality. You can then imagine what the shock of battle is there. You can imagine how important it is

to have every atom of strength, personal and political, which we can obtain, in order to hold our hard-pressed lines. Reinforce the critical point of the battle-field, if you are wise. The key of the situation is in Indiana. Strengthen her bold, brave men, whose judgments are convinced despite the honorable sentiment that is in your hearts. Come to the rescue of the situation on the battle-field where the fight is to be the hottest, and the battle is to be won, if won at all. I reflect upon no other name that has been, or will be placed before the Convention, but I challenge every candid mind to answer what electoral vote, or what State, any other name can bring to the Electoral College except that of Isaac P. Gray.

We do not put up a man for show, for parade, but for hard battle and winning results. You say that charges are made against him at home and elsewhere. Show me a man who has never had charges made against him, and I will show you a worthless, colorless creature, unfit to lead in battle anywhere. I know something about charges. But how have these charges, whatever they may be—and they are not worth dignifying—how have they been met? Isaac P. Gray was on the same ticket with Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, blessed be his memory forever, and strong as the ticket was in Indiana, a combination of power, evoking enthusiasm in the hearts of our people, yet this man, whom we present to you to-day, carried the State of Indiana by a majority of 880 more votes than Cleveland and Hendricks carried it for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. He has been tried by a jury of his peers, a jury of the vicinage, and the verdict has been with him, and it will be with him again. He will be in the ranks fighting, whether on your ticket or not; but he is so interwoven with our hopes and our organization this year in Indiana, that his name on the ticket becomes a guarantee of success. I am not here to say we cannot win without him; but I am here to say that if you want to take a bond of fate, to reduce it to an absolute certainty by securing the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana, before you leave this hall, nominate Isaac P. Gray with Grover Cleveland, and the work will be done. I thank you, gentlemen, and shall detain you no longer.

Having passed Georgia in the call of the roll, the Chair introduced Albert H. Cox, of Georgia.

## ADDRESS OF HON. ALBERT H. COX, OF GEORGIA.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: A Union man from Georgia, I arise to second the nomination of Gov. Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana. More, indeed, to the South than to any other section is the destiny of that glorious party which goes to the country for the indorsement of its administration. And coming from where success or failure means so much, I beg to call to the judgment of the Convention the Napoleonic rule of strategy, that strength should be massed; that is the key to the battle. Where, if you please, will the eyes of America rest upon that fateful day in November? They will rest not upon Georgia, where it is safe, but upon Indiana, where it is close; and where, then, if we should nominate the old Columbiad of Ohio, where then will fall his solid shot and shell? They will fall upon a field where the destruction they make will be useless. Great as is his calibre, and glorious as he is, if you plant the old gun upon a hill in Ohio, will it do the work which we need in Indiana? Tell me who is he that, with the organization and with the enthusiasm of Indiana behind his back, may carry on the great battle gloriously, hilt to hilt, squad to squad, regiment to regiment? It is Isaac P. Gray. On the field in person, and at a point where failure means a lack of that indorsement, which, if given, means Democratic success, and the administration of the government for many happy and prosperous years, and a continuance of fraternal national administration. We are interested in that. The success of this party means the destruction of sectionalism, and re-erection in the whole country of that national administration, which guarantees to the hosts from which I come equal liberty in a nation of freemen from equal States. Therefore it is with some enthusiasm, and with a view of almost certain success which awaits the nomination of Isaac P. Gray, that we ask you to nominate Isaac P. Gray, of the State of Indiana.

The Secretary then proceeded with the roll call as follows:

IOWA—No response.

KANSAS—No response.

KENTUCKY—Mr. Settle, of Kentucky.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Evan E. Settle, of Kentucky.

## ADDRESS OF HON. EVAN E. SETTLE, OF KENTUCKY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am charged with the pleasing duty, on behalf of that great company of unwashed and unterrified Democrats whom I left behind me in the great State of Kentucky, of saying to this Convention that she heartily indorses the nomination of Isaac P. Gray. Indiana needs no words of praise from me, for she stands to-day confessedly the typical Democratic State of the great West. I stood at the front gate of my little home in old Kentucky on the other evening, and I turned my eyes towards the north and I saw the shadowy outlines of the blue hills of the great Democratic State of Indiana. I saw the rising smoke from the Democratic camp-fires of her fierce Democracy, and I knew they were there, and were at work. I had lived so long so near them and so close to them that I knew they might be depended upon whenever duty demanded. I had seen so many battles of the past, and I had known so many victorious conflicts of its Democracy, but I had ever seen the white plume of Dan Voorhees and the other Democratic veterans at the front. Twelve years ago in this fair city a Convention, similar to your own, assembled and put before the people of the country a platform and a ticket. That platform and that ticket was taken up by a great majority of the American people, and it was reserved to the great State of Indiana in that contest to determine the issue of that mighty battle. Yet by fraud, by force, and by corruption, the will of the people was defeated, and the men who were rightfully elected to those high offices were deprived of the power of exercising their privileges, and their offices were given to others. Yet the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks will still blossom in the dust when the name of Hayes and of his party co-adjutors and conspirators shall have no dwelling place in the vain imaginations of the people.

Four years ago in the city of Chicago, a convention of our party also assembled, and again they went to the great State of Indiana for their candidate. That issue was determined as the issue of 1876, but Providence removed from his sphere of usefulness to his State and to his country that illustrious man whose memory will ever remain fresh and green in the hearts of all true Democrats everywhere; and Indiana to-day, coming before this Convention, can say to you, gentlemen, that the State of Indiana, although she has furnished the votes and elected the candidates for President and Vice-President in the past, has never enjoyed the results of her

victory, and what the people want, and what we ought to want to-day, are young and vigorous men, with promise of long life and lengthened days, who can fill out the term of office. The people of this Convention need no strengthening cordial to urge them on in the performance of their duty. In my honest judgment, the superior claims of the Democratic party to the continued confidence of this country were never so apparent as now, as the party best suited to their wants and their necessities, and as the party best calculated to promote their peace and happiness, and to insure the permanence and stability of all their free institutions.

In my honest judgment the people of the country have never reposed so securely or breathed so freely as they have for the last four years since that memorable 4th of March when the first Democratic President of these United States, and its most illustrious President for twenty-four years, took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties, that incorruptible patriot, that fearless statesman, that cool-headed gentleman, Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York. We have met here to-day to put forward a ticket and platform which will commend itself to the people of the country. On behalf of Kentucky I present to you the name of Isaac P. Gray, as an honest man, as a stainless gentleman, as a tried Democrat and as a man who has never suffered defeat at the hands of the Republican party. I say to you, my friends, we shall separate in a few moments, perhaps, but we shall meet again in spirit on the first Tuesday in November next, when animated with lusty life and with that purpose that is born of faith and hope and courage we shall go forth to make one more great fight for honest government and constitutional liberty. One more great fight—

[The gentleman was interrupted by loud and continuous cries of "time" from every side of the hall.]

He then continued to say:

Gentlemen, I am just getting to the peroration —

The gentleman was again interrupted in his remarks by cries of "time."

Gentlemen, you did not need to remind me that my time has expired, and I am sufficiently aware of the extreme extent to which I

have subjected your patience and forbearance; but I was about to say that on that great day in November, when we shall go forward to make this great fight for the party of God and the Constitution, I doubt not that day's closing scene will witness one more great battle won, one more signal victory achieved for our party, for that party which has existed and blessed the nations of the earth in all ages, for an old-fashioned, a pure and an unsullied Democracy.

The Secretary proceeded with the call of the States of Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and Mississippi, without any response; when Missouri was reached, the Hon. Nathaniel C. Dryden, of Missouri, came to the platform, and addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE HON. NATHANIEL C. DRYDEN, OF MISSOURI.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: With a divided delegation, but on behalf of the gallant young Democracy, I second the nomination of that grandest of grand old Democrats, Allen G. Thurman, who stands pre-eminently first by title paramount in the affection, admiration and reverence of the Democracy of this Republic. We have nothing fit to offer to this brave and self-denying old hero. We owe him everything. His life has been a beautiful, but a stormy one; it has been one continued struggle for the dearest rights of man, and wholly unselfish.

A warrior greater than Hector and mightier than Ajax, beset on every side by mortal foes in the hours when the genius of Democracy lay prostrate in the dust, muttering her feeble but loyal vows to liberty; the days when to be a Democrat was to suffer defeat and endure proscription; when the rights of life, and liberty, and prosperity were trampled under the brutal feet of might; in those black hours Allen G. Thurman laid about him death-dealing blows to the enemies of the Constitution and the people.

On the subject of the tariff, he was a leader before Cleveland could follow. I may not detract from the credit—the greatest credit—to Mr. Cleveland for his utterances on that subject. His position, in his late message, on the subject of reform, was the courage of Grover Cleveland speaking. It was the loftiest assertion of the truth, the most generous wisdom spoken in words, the

aptest, grandest and most harmonious. It is a splendid declaration of righteous wrath and war! It is the gage flung down, and the trumpet ringing defiance to falsehood and tyranny, deceit and robbery.

It is Truth, the champion, shining and resplendent, and fronting the great tariff tyrant, with his armies of slaves at his back!

We need not name a man from Indiana alone. I name the man of the Republic. None need ask whence he comes, for he is the honor and pride of our common country, and each State in the bright sisterhood claims him as her own glory. His nomination will heal every dissension, sweeten every bitterness, and wipe out every scar.

And now in these latter days of his glorious life, when the wisdom of Nestor is crowning the strength and prowess of Ajax with a golden splendor, when rest and retirement would be sweetest and most grateful to him, we ask him to sacrifice his comfort and his ease to the good of the people whom he has loved and served so well, and to whom his whole life has been devoted, and to join hands with yon young giant of reform and lead us on to victory! And he will do it! Great man—illustrious statesman—true patriot. No sacrifice is too great for him when his country calls.

And with Cleveland and Thurman in the van we will win. We will sweep the prairies of Illinois and the Northwest like a cyclone, and the hills of the East and of the West alike will reverberate with the echoes of our victorious shouts! That ticket will lead us back to the ancient days of Democracy when all its ways were pleasantness and all its paths were peace. It will lead us in green pastures and cause us to lie down beside the still waters. It restoreth our souls. And surely goodness and mercy shall follow us all our days.

With all my heart I second the nomination of Allen G. Thurman, the idol of Democracy, the citizen of the Republic.

The States of Nebraska, Nevada and New Hampshire were called without response. When New Jersey was called, Rob't S. Green, of that State, came forward and said :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The shores of the Atlantic re-echo the call of the Pacific coast. New Jersey, another battlefield; New Jersey, which gives its electoral vote not only to every Democratic candidate who is elected, but to

every nominee of the great Democratic party; New Jersey, which brings her nine electoral votes in one hand and makes no demand with the other, save the nomination of a Democrat upon a Democratic platform; New Jersey seconds the nomination of the great son of Ohio, Allen G. Thurman.

Following Mr. Green, Mr. J. W. Dorsey, of Nevada, addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. J. W. DORSEY, OF NEVADA.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Nevada says but little here below, and she says that little short.

From Monday, the 28th day of May, Nevada has added her piping notes to the clarion tones of California.

The song of the lusty sisters who dwell amid the mountains and by the sea, all the length of the journey from the grand Pacific to the mighty Mississippi, tunefully, prayerfully, consistently and unceasingly, has been—Cleveland, Thurman and Democracy!

We don't believe, but know, as we know we are laboring and loving Democrats, that the name of no living man will add the strength to, and arouse the enthusiastic, never stopping, always continuing support of the Democrats of Nevada; aye, and of California and Oregon as well; yea, and despite the gloomy forebodings and covert threats of pivotal politicians, of Indiana as well—as will that of Allen G. Thurman; and we lay our hands in loving kindness upon the golden head of our beautiful sister, who reclines on the gentle slope of the Sierra Nevadas, and laves her shapely feet in the limpid waters of the placid Pacific, and say: We are one, in interest, in sentiment and in Democracy.

Why, Mr. Chairman, the silver ribs of the glorious old mountains of Nevada will fairly rattle with joy when the nomination of the splendid veteran of a hundred contests and a hundred battles shall flash along the wires to the shores where the fields are ever green and the orange blossoms shine; where Winter sits in the lap of Summer, and Summer is both Autumn and Spring. We are the children of a mother whose locks are threaded with silver, and our parent wedded the Old Roman so long ago that the memory of the oldest Nevadan runneth not back to the date of the ceremony. Give him to us, nominate the truest patriot, the greatest statesman, the first of living Americans, and the stamps of a thousand quartz mills will pound their ponderous pleasure, and

thousands of hitherto Republican voices will be lifted in the coming campaign to swell the great Democratic cry of Cleveland, Thurman, and their synonym: Tariff Revision.

The land of sage and silver, through her humble representative, with all her soul, and all her intellect, and every physical faculty of her being, seconds the nomination of heroic old Allen G. Thurman.

The Secretary proceeded with the call of the roll — New York.

THE CHAIR: The Hon. George Raines, of New York.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE RAINES, OF NEW YORK.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: New York has withdrawn herself until this moment from the deliberations of this body in the selection of a candidate for Vice-President, but the time has arrived for her voice to be heard in unison with the acclaim of her fellow-delegations from Maine to the Capes of the Western Seas in behalf of him who is the Cato of the Republic. It was the proud boast of the old Roman that he spoke to kings and to the people the things which they should hear. It is said that his beard is gray with the frosts of many winters, and the barbarians will pluck at it. The greatest day of Rome was when her gray-bearded Senators sat in the Chamber of Deliberation, and the barbarians, overwhelming the temples, plucked at their gray beards. The work of this campaign is but a continuation of the struggle of twelve years past. Administrative reform arose like a halo of light in the East, and spread its beams of healing over the Catskills, and along the Mohawk, out to the sources of the Ohio and the Cumberland, chased the shadows from the State of Hendricks, poured down the Mississippi Valley, and tipped the Rockies with the morning of a better day for the Republic. Tilden was the leader, as well as the prophet, of the new era. It is written that Joshua, the son of Nun, was full of wisdom, for Moses had laid his hands upon him. And it is further written that the Lord spoke unto Joshua, saying: "Whatever thy feet tread upon, that have I given unto thee. There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life." And whom shall Joshua, the son of Nun, send into the country of Ammon to unseat in her Senate Chamber the serpent god of the Ammonites?

But you must remember, fellow Democrats, throughout this land runs another issue than that of administrative reform, and an equal and twin race. It is the issue of protection of the right of American industry. Who stands as the representative before the American people of that issue, and co-equal with the grand old Roman of Ohio? You have declared in your platform that American industry needs no subsidies, fears no competition. Untax American labor for its food, for its clothing, for its shelter, for its tools, for all the materials upon which it works, and it will defy the competition of the heirs of squallid misery and dull-eyed ignorance. American labor has been followed for half a century without interruption of its employment by labor-saving machinery. Europe has poured millions upon millions of competing emigrants in our fields and factories. Two millions of armed men beat their weapons of war into tools of industry, and demanded their share of the rewards of American labor. You have declared that upon this grand base of American industry you will build the future prosperity of the Republic. Beside the name of the representative of the rights of American labor, of the rights of American capital, interwedded forever, place the name of the gentleman from Ohio, Allen G. Thurman, and you will have them fitly joined. The battle line of this conflict extends not alone along the fields of Indiana, not alone along the plains of New Jersey, or of New York, it has been decreed that it shall sweep from ocean to ocean. While I thank the Senator from Indiana that he has appealed to us to send battalions to the center of the line, let me say to him that the President in his message, this Convention in its platform, and in the nomination of its Vice-President, has decreed that they will extend a vast reserve corps of Democracy across the continent, and above the reserve corps shall wave the flag of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

The Clerk proceeded with the call of States, and when the name of North Carolina was called, Hon. Thos. W. Strange, of North Carolina, arose in his place in that Delegation and said :

MR. CHAIRMAN: North Carolina has no name to present to this Convention, but she wishes to be heard in seconding the nomination of one whose name within her territory is a synonym for virtue, honesty and for patriotism. She believes that the

thought which suggested his name to this Convention was an inspiration from on high, and North Carolina asks leave to second the nomination of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

At the call, by the Secretary, of the State of Ohio, Hon. Thos. E. Powell, of Ohio, responded and came forward to the platform.

ADDRESS OF HON. THOS. E. POWELL, OF OHIO.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It has been claimed in eloquent words from this place that the loyal State of Indiana has now become wavering and doubtful in her allegiance to our great party. If this be true let her turn for healing faith and seek salvation from the Democratic trinity of Cleveland, Thurman and the red bandana. It has been claimed that the universal cry for Thurman is but a sentiment of the heart. It may be so, but it is the grandest sentiment that ever had its home in the Democratic heart. The perfect union of wisdom and enthusiasm which has marked the progress of this Convention clearly indicates that the time has now come which will mark not only the final overthrow of the Republican party, but the continued succession of Democratic administration. To-day in our extreme North, along the shores of New England, there are multitudes of people speaking the name of Thurman and uttering his praise. Here in this splendid city are gathered tens of thousands of enthusiastic and admiring friends. A thousand miles beyond this, along the Father of Waters, in the extreme South, the name of Thurman is still the idol of the Democratic party. You may go beyond this—[cries of “time”]—but one word. There is nothing in the political history of our country which equals this uprising of the people, beginning in California, crossing the continent, and in a few days embracing the entire Union, in favor of the nomination of that grand old man, the Gladstone of America, Allen G. Thurman.

For a generation his life has been your history. He has been wounded and scarred upon the fields where you suffered defeat and disaster. He was in all the storms of those terrible years when your party had no protection and no shelter, and now victory has come—[the Chairman rapped for order; cries of “time, time”]—one word. This universal demand for Thurman is but the expression of a great truth that the work of endorsing the splendid

administration of Grover Cleveland, and filling the place of Thos. A. Hendricks can only be done by the nomination of Allen G. Thurman.

From the States of Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island came no response to the Secretary's call.

When South Carolina was called, Hon. F. W. Dawson came to the platform and addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. F. W. DAWSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

**FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:** I will not detain you more than two minutes; and, if I could speak as fast as my heart beats on this occasion, I could say all that is necessary to be said in one minute, because I come here now in behalf of the South Carolina Delegation to second the nomination of an incomparable Democrat as candidate for Vice-President.

You have been told here, and truly told, that Mr. Cleveland is in himself Candidate and Platform. I come to second the nomination of one who is in himself History and Prophecy. I come to propose to you one whose very name tells the history of Democratic endeavor and Democratic achievement, in the cause of the people, for half a century; and who bears in his name the certain promise of still grander opportunities for the Democratic party to fulfill its mission and complete its task for the welfare of the people of the United States. This man, my fellow-countrymen, I do not call a Grand Old Roman. I call him a GRAND OLD AMERICAN. [Applause.] And, if his back be bowed, if his form be not as erect as it was, it is because, like the renowned Marshal of France, he is bowed down by the weight of the laurels he has won — the honors which his people have heaped upon him.

I have almost finished. It is not in any one, Mr. President, to compel success; but, when the Democratic party shall have joined the name of Allen G. Thurman to that of Grover Cleveland; when they have made their ticket "CLEVELAND AND THURMAN," they will have done all that mortals can do to deserve the success that they intend to command.

When Tennessee was called, Hon. Lillard Thompson came to the stand and addressed the Convention as follows:

## ADDRESS OF HON. LILLARD THOMPSON, OF TENNESSEE.

It seems that the spirit of God has directed us here to-day. Washington points the way to victory, and he who hung that there told us that the mantle of Hendricks had fallen upon Allen G. Thurman. [The remarks of the speaker had reference to the arrangement of the portraits referred to.] How can the South forget him? In the dark days, when liberty, right and the Constitution were in danger, it was then that he was found standing by the Constitution with his mighty arm defending the South and the Union. That is why Allen G. Thurman is old to-day. It was an arm that grew old in the service of right and personal liberty. When over burning Charleston, Saint Michael told its gloomy story, when a stricken Nation bowed in tears, where did we look? We turned to Ohio, and high advanced we saw a red bandanna waving, and beckoning the South back into the Union. It was the flag of hope in despair. Let it be the banner of victory.

Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas, then addressed the Convention as follows:

## ADDRESS OF HON. J. W. THROCKMORTON, OF TEXAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I represent a divided delegation, but on the part of those whom I represent, I propose to say but a word or two. I come not before you to-day to second the nomination of a new recruit. I don't wish to be led forth to battle by a recruit. I prefer to have one of the veterans, who has known the storms of war, and has been with us in defeat and in victory. I propose, so far as those I represent are concerned, to speak in behalf of the greatest living statesman in America to-day, a man who is nearer and dearer to the hearts of the Democracy than any other man. I speak in behalf of one before whom cowards will quail, and in the presence of whom the

Republican voters of this country will cower, when they see the Vice-Presidential nomination in the hands of Allen G. Thurman.

Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, then stepped forward and addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN W. DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The old and the young Democracy of the Old Dominion speak here and now, and will join the great acclaim of the American people when they shall speak again in November next, for Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. Fifty years ago and more, there went beyond the Alleghenies, from the good old town of Lynchburg, from which I hailed, a preacher of the Gospel, who carried with him his wife, his boy, his Bible and his household goods. He settled in the splendid young Commonwealth of Ohio. The boy became the father of the man. The man by his force of character rose to the high places of the people's confidence and love. They made him their Representative in Congress. They clothed him with the ermine of the Chief-justiceship of their Court. They made him Governor of their State. They sent him as a Senator of the United States; and then he was a statesman of country-wide and world-wide renown; a judge in Israel, teacher and leader of men. And whenever there were difficult conditions to be confronted, and difficult theories to be expounded, he measured the breadth of every fair opportunity, and arose to the height of every great occasion, until he became the beacon of the people's hope, and the center of the State's desire. Unconscious eulogy has flowed from the lips of every speaker in this Convention who has traced the history of Democratic achievement, or enunciated the platform of its principles. Do you rejoice that the public lands have been rescued from the plunderers, and that corporate obligations are being enforced? Remember that he was ever diligent to avert the wrong and to suggest the remedy. Do you rejoice that the wave of Chinese invasion has been averted from the Pacific coast? Remember that he was amongst the first to sound the note of warning. Do you denounce that crowning infamy of 1876, by which Tilden and Hendricks were stripped of their great office? You are but repeating the mighty protest which came from him, and which will live as long as history.

Did the eloquent young Democrat of Colorado send to the Chairman of this Convention a silver gavel to enunciate his ruling? Then I propose that when he shall become the presiding officer of the Senate that California shall send him a golden gavel, and that Colorado shall send him a silver one, for did he not always maintain the two metals of the Constitution at their par; and did you not always hear from him the ring of the right metal? Have you bethought yourselves of the dark days of Democracy and how thoughtful hearts rejoiced when the beautiful picture drawn by the wonderful orator of New York when he portrayed sixty millions of prosperous and happy freemen? Yes, and from the years gone by I listened and heard the voice of one crying in the wilderness, who said: "Make the way straight that this good deed may be accomplished." One who met Truth leaning on her crutch; one who assisted Truth in her utmost need; his kingly intellect all alert; and now, when she is strong and uprisen, let her look upon him as her favorite son. In an age of corruption, he was an exemplification of purity; in an age of extravagance, he was the sentinel of economy; in an age of sectionalism, he knew only his country; in an age of hate, he knew only fraternity; in an age of scandal, the salt of his good name never lost its savor. They say indeed that the grand old man is old. There is no hair that glistens on the patriarch's brow that did not grow white in Democratic service. The revolving years that have circled around his head, have each of them left in its track a new ring of glory. Can I not say of him in the language of the poet:

"Age may o'er his brow be flung,  
But his heart, his heart is ever young."

Old, indeed, but not too old to receive the tardy honor of a people to whom he has been faithful, or to requite them with renewed and faithful service. Why not nominate him now, my countrymen, and by acclamation? He stands before you the living embodiment of Democratic virtue. He stands before you the illustrated epitome of Democratic history. He stands before you the faithful champion of Democratic principles. He stands before you the rightful heir of Democratic honors. He exhibits the grandeur of the American patriot. He is the highest type of the American citizen. He is the fitting companion of Grover Cleveland, to receive by his side the mantle of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. And the people of this whole country will be as glad at heart when

they shall see the grand Old Roman take in hand the gavel of the Senate, as they are to-day to see that other, that fair companion of Grover Cleveland, wielding the sceptre of that happy home, the White House, and that dauntless, brave patriot himself guiding, with firm and untrembling hand, the destinies of this great Nation. In the name of the people of Virginia, upon whose soil he was born, and in the name of the people of Ohio, his adopted home—in the name of the Democracy of this great Nation, incorruptible, unterrified and unconquerable—I fling this banner to the battle and the breeze (waving a bandanna handkerchief), the symbol of his name. It is an emblem which, like the cap of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, needs only to be seen to carry its message. It goes to the field to-day with the benedictions of the wise and good, side by side with the flag of a never-dying star. Like it, it will be the emblem of Democracy triumphant, of a land redeemed, of a Nation reunited, and of the people reconciled. The strong arms of the Democratic party will be carried high in the contest, and the warm hearts of the American people will receive them; and on the fourth of March next Grover Cleveland will be again your President, and old Allen G. Thurman will be standing by his side.

The States of West Virginia and Wisconsin were called, but there was no response. Alaska, Arizona, Dakota, District of Columbia and Idaho did not respond.

When [the Territory of Montana was called by the Secretary, there was a great cry of "Maginnis." In response to the cry, Hon. Martin Maginnis arose in the Delegation of Montana and said:

ADDRESS OF HON. MARTIN MAGINNIS, OF MONTANA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel myself very much in the position of the young man who was called upon to talk, and did not know what to talk about, when somebody said: "You just talk about one minute."

Mr. Chairman, so far as the nomination of the President is concerned, this Convention was but a ratification meeting to ratify the nomination already made by the people of the United States; a nomination which will be confirmed at the polls in November as sure as the sun goes down, for the name of Grover Cleveland is the near synonym of success, and he will hold the fort that he captured four years ago. Who will they put up against him? Their most magnetic man has already pulled the plumes out of his bonnet and taken his glove out of the ring. Like many another war-like Republican, the great James G. Blaine learned the first principle of the art of war. He let some other fellow do the fighting, and he is going to let some other man do the fighting this time. And he has acted on that other great principle of military strategy: that you can always fall back from your position, if you will only start in time. He had to start twice before the people believed him. Our champion will stand up before him, or any one that they can put up; and they can raise no more glorious banner than the old bandanna of that most illustrious citizen, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

New Mexico and Utah did not respond to the call.

THE CHAIR: This completes the list of States and Territories. The Clerk will call the names of those placed in nomination for Vice-President.

THE CLERK: The following gentlemen have been placed in nomination for Vice-President.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, of the State of Ohio.

ISAAC P. GRAY, of the State of Indiana.

JOHN C. BLACK, of the State of Illinois.

THE CHAIR: The Clerk will now proceed to call the roll of States and Territories, and the Chairman of each Delegation is requested by the Chair to announce as clearly as possible the names of those for whom the Delegates vote. The Chair also desires particularly to impress upon the Delegates of the Convention and the visitors the necessity of a nearly absolute silence during this proceeding.

The Secretary called the roll of States, and recorded the vote as shown in table:

STATES.	TOTAL VOTE.	THURMAN.	GRAY.	BLACK.
Alabama .....	20	15	4	1
Arkansas .....	14	14	.....	.....
California .....	16	16	.....	.....
Colorado .....	6	.....	.....	6
Connecticut .....	12	12	.....	.....
Delaware .....	6	3	3	.....
Florida .....	8	8	.....	.....
Georgia .....	24	7	17	.....
Illinois .....	44	10	17	17
Indiana .....	30	.....	30	.....
Iowa .....	26	26	.....	.....
Kansas .....	18	14	2	2
Kentucky .....	26	8	17	1
Louisiana .....	16	16	.....	.....
Maine .....	12	12	.....	.....
Maryland .....	16	16	.....	.....
Massachusetts .....	28	19	7	1
Michigan .....	26	23	.....	3
Minnesota .....	14	13	1	.....
Mississippi .....	18	18	.....	.....
Missouri .....	32	28	.....	4
Nebraska .....	10	8	2	.....
Nevada .....	6	6	.....	.....
New Hampshire .....	8	8	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	18	18	.....	.....
New York .....	72	72	.....	.....
North Carolina .....	22	22	.....	.....
Ohio .....	46	45	1	.....
Oregon .....	6	6	.....	.....
Pennsylvania .....	60	60	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	8	8	.....	.....
South Carolina .....	18	18	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	24	24	.....	.....
Texas .....	26	26	.....	.....
Vermont .....	8	8	.....	.....
Virginia .....	24	24	.....	.....
West Virginia .....	12	11	.....	1
Wisconsin .....	22	22	.....	.....
Arizona .....	2	2	.....	.....
Dakota .....	2	2	.....	.....
District of Columbia .....	2	2	.....	.....
Idaho .....	2	2	.....	.....
Montana .....	2	2	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	2	2	.....	.....
Utah .....	2	2	.....	.....
Washington .....	2	2	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	2	2	.....	.....
Alaska .....	2	2	.....	.....
Total.....	822	684	101	36

When the State of Florida was called, the Chairman of the Delegation said:

"Florida meets California half way, and gives her eight votes for that highest type of American citizen, Allen G. Thurman."

At the request of its Chairman, Iowa was passed, and did not present its vote until after the States were called.

When the State of Wisconsin was called, every Delegate in the hall arose, and again began a scene which rivaled the uproar of yesterday when Mr. Cleveland was nominated. Everybody produced a red bandanna, and every guidon in the hall was decorated with one. Delegate Taylor, of Indiana, attached an enormous bandanna to the guidon of the Indiana Delegation, and marched up to the reading desk with it.

Mr. Flower, of the New York Delegation, after the most vigorous effort, succeeded in crowding his way to the reading desk with the guidon of that State, also having attached to it an enormous bandanna.

The uproar was finally quieted in a measure, and the Clerk again called the State of Wisconsin, after which the Territories were called.

Mr. T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, the roll of the States having been concluded, before the vote was announced, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the friends of Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, and other States, I am requested to formally withdraw his name, and move that the nomination of Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President be made unanimous. (Loud cheers.)

THE CHAIR: The vote of Colorado will first be changed, as requested by the Chairman of that Delegation, from Gray to Thurman.

MR. E. T. POWELL, of Ohio: The State of Ohio is entitled to forty-six votes, and she wishes to cast her votes solid for Allen G. Thurman.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary will record the vote.

THE SECRETARY: The State of Ohio casts forty-six votes for Allen G. Thurman.

MR. JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Indiana: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall not add one drop to the flood of perspiration by attempting to start another flood of eloquence. I arise for the purpose of withdrawing the name of Isaac P. Gray and of moving this Convention that the nomination of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, be made unanimous. We brought our candidate to this Convention in good faith, believing that it was for the interest of the party that he should be nominated; but this Convention, composed of the ability and intelligence of the great Democratic party of the Nation, has settled upon another choice, and we bow to that choice. And I promise you, that as partisans of Mr. Gray yesterday and this morning, we are now, and from this time forward, the apostles of Thurman and Cleveland. I make this statement on behalf of the Delegation from Indiana; but there is one impression which has gained ground during the last few days which I wish to take this occasion to correct. In the public prints, and from the statements of individuals, the impression has gone abroad that Mr. McDonald was at the beginning of this movement in favor of Mr. Thurman. That does the distinguished citizen of Indiana a great injustice. He had nothing to do with the starting of this boom for Thurman. It came from the Pacific coast, and I hope they will enjoy it as well after the November elections as they evidently enjoy it to-day. My fellow citizens, I now withdraw the name of Mr. Gray entirely, and our gray handkerchiefs shall be found no more on our housetops. Every Indianian in the city of St. Louis will return to his home to-night with a red bandanna worn across his breast. I now move that the nomination of Allen G. Thurman be made unanimous.

THE CHAIR: It is moved by Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, and seconded by Mr. Shanklin, of Indiana, that Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, be nominated by this Convention by acclamation. Those in favor of that motion will say aye.

At this point the Convention arose *en masse* and shouted forth a long, loud and unanimous aye. The Chair then put the other side of the question. An impressive silence was the only response. .

THE CHAIR: The Chairman of this Convention declares Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, to be the unanimous choice of this Convention for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

W. H. Pope, of Texas, offered the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, By the Democratic party in Convention assembled, That in the death of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, the Democracy of the Union has lost one of its devoted sons and the country a pure and illustrious patriot.

“*Second*, That we sincerely deplore his death, and hereby tender to Mrs. Hancock our respectful and earnest sympathy in her irreparable loss.”

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR: The chair desires to state to the galleries and to the Alternates, that no speeches can be made in this Convention with the consent of good business men until the business of the Convention is first transacted. The Chair requests each Delegation to bring or send up the name of one member of the National Committee and one member of the Committee to Notify the Nominees. The roll will be called. The Secretary will call the roll.

THE OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER: Mr. Chairman, the names of the Committee to Notify the Nominees have already been selected and sent up, and are now on file.

THE CHAIR: Very well. Then the names of the National Committee only are desired.

The roll of the States was then called for appointees

to the National Committee, and the following were appointed:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

<i>Alabama</i> .....	Henry D. Clayton, Jr. ....	Eufaula.
<i>Arkansas</i> .....	S. P. Hughes.....	Little Rock.
<i>California</i> .....	M. F. Tarpey.....	Alameda.
<i>Colorado</i> .....	Charles S. Thomas.....	Denver.
<i>Connecticut</i> .....	William H. Barnum.....	Lime Rock.
<i>Delaware</i> .....	John H. Rodney .....	Wilmington.
<i>Florida</i> .....	Samuel Pasco .....	Monticello.
<i>Georgia</i> .....	John H. Estill.....	Savannah.
<i>Illinois</i> .....	Erskine M. Phelps.....	Chicago.
<i>Indiana</i> .....	S. P. Sheerin .....	Indianapolis.
<i>Iowa</i> .....	J. J. Richardson .....	Davenport.
<i>Kansas</i> .....	C. W. Blair.....	Leavenworth.
<i>Kentucky</i> .....	Henry D. McHenry .....	Hartford.
<i>Louisiana</i> .....	James Jeffries.....	Boyce.
<i>Maine</i> .....	Arthur Sewall .....	Bath.
<i>Maryland</i> .....	A. P. Gorman .....	Laurel.
<i>Massachusetts</i> .....	Charles D. Lewis.....	South Framingham.
<i>Michigan</i> .....	O. M. Barnes.....	Lansing.
<i>Minnesota</i> .....	Michael Doran.....	St. Paul.
<i>Mississippi</i> .....	C. A. Johnston.....	Columbus.
<i>Missouri</i> .....	John G. Prather .....	St. Louis.
<i>Nebraska</i> .....	James E. Boyd .....	Omaha.
<i>Nevada</i> .....	R. P. Keating .....	Virginia City.
<i>New Hampshire</i> .....	A. W. Sulloway .....	Franklin.
<i>New Jersey</i> .....	Miles Ross.....	New Brunswick.
<i>New York</i> .....	Hermann Oelrichs .....	New York City.
<i>North Carolina</i> .....	M. W. Ransom .....	Weldon.
<i>Ohio</i> .....	Calvin S. Brice.....	New York City.
<i>Oregon</i> .....	A. Noltner.....	Portland.
<i>Pennsylvania</i> .....	William L. Scott .....	Erie.
<i>Rhode Island</i> .....	J. B. Barnaby * .....	Providence.
<i>South Carolina</i> .....	F. W. Dawson .....	Charleston.
<i>Tennessee</i> .....	R. F. Looney.....	Memphis.
<i>Texas</i> .....	O. T. Holt.....	Houston.
<i>Vermont</i> .....	Hiram Atkins.....	Montpelier.
<i>Virginia</i> .....	John S. Barbour .....	Alexandria.
<i>West Virginia</i> .....	William M. Clements † .....	Clement Point.
<i>Wisconsin</i> .....	John L. Mitchell .....	Milwaukee.
<i>Arizona</i> .....	J. C. Herndon .....	Prescott.
<i>Dakota</i> .....	William R. Steele.....	Deadwood.

\* Resigned August 7, on account of ill health. Samuel R. Honey, of Newport, R. I., appointed in his place, August 15, 1888.

† Resigned August 28; John N. Camden, Parkersburg, appointed in his place.

<i>District of Columbia</i> .....	William Dickson .....	Washington.
<i>Idaho</i> .....	John W. Jones.....	Blackfoot.
<i>Montana</i> .....	A. H. Mitchell.....	Deer Lodge.
<i>New Mexico</i> .....	G. Gordon Posey.....	Silver City.
<i>Utah</i> .....	William M. Ferry.....	Park City.
<i>Washington</i> .....	J. A. Kuhn .....	Port Townsend.
<i>Wyoming</i> .....	William L. Kuykendall.....	Cheyenne.

THE SECRETARY: I have an important announcement to make. A meeting of the old and new members of the National Committee will be held in their rooms at the Southern Hotel at 4 o'clock. The members of the Committee on Notification will meet at the same hour and place.

THE CHAIR: The Committee on Notification will meet immediately after adjournment in the parlors of this building.

Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, sent up the following resolution, which was read by the Clerk:

*“Resolved*, That the Hon. P. A. Collins, the President of the Convention, and the Hon. Thomas S. Pettit, Chief Reading Secretary of the Convention, be added to the Committee on Notification as honorary members.”

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Frederick Lehmann, of Iowa, sent up the following resolution :

*“Resolved*, That the National Committee are hereby empowered and directed to fix the time and place for holding the next National Convention, and that the basis of representation therein be the same as fixed for this Convention.”

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE SECRETARY: Here is a resolution proposed by Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina:

*“Resolved*, That the thanks of the National Democratic Convention be, and the same are hereby tendered to the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, who, during a period of twenty-eight years, has served the Democratic party with unflagging zeal and distinguished ability, as the Secretary of the National Democratic Committee.

*“Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, appropriately engrossed, be forwarded to Mr. Prince over the signatures of the Officers of the Convention.”

This resolution was unanimously adopted.\*

THE CHAIR: The Secretary has a communication from Hon. H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia.

THE SECRETARY (reading): “The Augusta National Exposition Company extends to the members of the National Democratic Convention an invitation to visit the city of Augusta during the holding of the National Exposition in that city during October and November next, in order to witness the South’s industrial progress within the last ten years.”

The following resolution was presented by Maurice Schmidt, of California:

*“Resolved,* That the Official Stenographer be directed to prepare the proceedings of this Convention, to be printed in proper form, and that the National Committee cause a suitable number of copies to be distributed among the Delegates to the Convention and such others as may be entitled to receive them.”

This resolution was adopted.

THE SECRETARY: Here is another resolution from Mr. Schmidt:

*“Resolved,* That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to the reportorial corps and press of the country for the fair and accurate reports of the proceedings of this Convention.”

This resolution was adopted.

THE SECRETARY: Here is a resolution presented by John R. Fellows, of New York:

*“Resolved,* That this Convention, having completed the business for which it assembled, cannot separate without an expression of its deep sense of the irreparable loss which since, by the great triumph of 1884, the people restored to the Democratic party the

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\* For the proceedings attending the presentation of the foregoing resolutions, see Appendix.

administration of the General Government, for twenty-four years confided to its opponents, has been sustained by that party, in the death of five of the most distinguished of its members, four of whom during those years had been its candidates for the Presidency of the United States. Winfield Scott Hancock, the superb soldier in war and the fearless asserter of the supremacy of the law in peace; Samuel J. Tilden, the learned and able exponent of the immortal principles of Jefferson, and the sagacious and triumphant political leader—who refused to right by force the great wrong which had defrauded him of the high office to which he had been elected; Horatio Seymour, the gifted orator and matchless leader of men, who held through all his life the boundless confidence of his party; George B. McClellan, the brilliant organizer of the armies of the Union—as sound in his political principles as he was faithful in the performance of official duty; and Daniel Manning, the earnest and patriotic citizen, the faithful and sagacious guide and counsellor, and the wise and conservative financier; are the great and noble sons whom, in so brief a period, it has had to yield to the cold embrace of the grave. We have parted with their mortal remains, but they will live forever in the grateful hearts of the party they honored and served, and their generous minded countrymen of every party will cherish through all their time the sacred and beautiful memories of their useful and illustrious lives."

MR. HUNTON, of Virginia: Mr. Chairman, I move that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the people and Committeemen of the City of St. Louis for the hospitable reception which they have extended to the Delegates of this Convention.

THE CHAIR: The gentleman from Virginia moves that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of St. Louis for their hospitable reception of the Delegates to this Convention.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Hon. F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*"Resolved*, First: That the cordial thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE, of California, the Temporary President, and to the HON. P. A. COLLINS, the President, for the knowledge, courtesy and impartiality

exhibited by them in the discharge of their difficult and delicate duties as presiding officers of the Convention.

*Resolved*, Second: That the cordial thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. RICHARD J. BRIGHT, of Indiana, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Hon. DANIEL ABLE, of Missouri, the Chief Doorkeeper, for the sound judgment and administrative ability which marked their arrangements for the comfort and security of the Delegates and visitors during the sessions of the Convention.

*Resolved*, Third: That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted, under the signatures of the President and Secretary, to the gentlemen above named, in token of the appreciation of the Convention.\*

Gov. ABBETT, of New Jersey: Mr. Chairman, I move that we do now adjourn.

THE CHAIR: It is moved and seconded that the Convention do now adjourn. Gentlemen in favor of the motion will say Aye. Gentlemen opposed will say No. The ayes have it. We adjourn to meet at the polls in November next.

The Convention stands adjourned *sine die*.

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\* Engrossed copies of these resolutions were prepared and duly transmitted to Hon. S. M. White, Gen. P. A. Collins, Col. R. J. Bright and Capt. Daniel Able.

# APPENDIX;

CONTAINING THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOTIFICATION;

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE  
OF 1888;

PRESENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS TO HON. F. O. PRINCE,

AND THE

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE  
OF

GROVER CLEVELAND AND ALLEN G. THURMAN.



## APPENDIX.

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### NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

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The following is the official record of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to notify the candidates, as furnished by Hon. Thomas S. Pettit, Secretary of that Committee :

### NOTIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

The Committee appointed by the National Democratic Convention to notify the nominees, met Thursday afternoon, June 7th, 1888, in the parlor connected with the building in which the National Convention was held, in St. Louis. It organized by the election of Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, Chairman, and Thomas S. Pettit, of Kentucky, and Basil B. Gordon, of Virginia,

Secretaries. Letters of notification to the nominees for President and Vice-President were directed to be prepared, and it was determined to meet at the Arlington Hotel, in the City of Washington, D. C., June 26th, inst.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1888.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committee on Notification met at the Arlington, at 10 A. M., Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, presided, and Thos. S. Pettit, of Kentucky, was Secretary. The representatives of all the States and Territories responded.

The addresses to the nominees, Hon. Grover Cleveland and Hon. Allen G. Thurman, were read, approved and signed by each member of the Committee. It was decided to wait upon Mr. Thurman at his home in Columbus, Ohio, and there tender him the notification, leaving for that city the following evening. In the meantime invitations were received and accepted from the Columbia Democratic Club to visit Mt. Vernon and Marshall Hall, and from the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. W. C. Whitney, to partake of his hospitality at "Grasslands." The Committee took a recess, to reassemble at 2 P. M., and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, accompanied by the Democratic National Committee.

On arrival of the Committees, they formed a semi-circle in the south half of the East Room, facing the west, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Cabinet officers of the Administration and the Speaker of the House of Representatives were present. Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Dickinson, and other distinguished ladies, added grace to the occasion. A space was reserved in the center for Mr. Cleveland, who entered from the Green Parlor.

Then Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the late National Democratic Convention and of the Notification Committee, stepped forward, and addressing him, said :

REMARKS OF MR. COLLINS.

“Mr. Cleveland, we come as a Committee authorized and instructed by the National Democratic Convention, recently held at St. Louis, to convey formal notice of its action in naming you for the office of President of the United States during the next four years. It would ill become the occasion, or your presence, to express at length the full meaning and significance of that great assembly. Its expression will be found and heard elsewhere and otherwise from now till that day in November when this free and intelligent people will record their approval of your great services as Chief Magistrate. We beg to congratulate you upon the hearty and unanimous indorsement of your course as President, by the historic party to which during all the days of your manhood you have belonged, and to congratulate the country upon the assured continuance of your wise, just and patriotic administration.”

Upon concluding, Mr. Collins introduced Mr. Charles D. Jacob, of Kentucky, who read the address.

## ADDRESS OF NOTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

*To the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York:*

SIR: The Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, representing every State and Territory of our Union, having assembled in the City of St. Louis, on June 5, instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, it has become the honorable and pleasing duty of this Committee to formally announce to you that, without a ballot, you were, by acclamation, chosen as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party for the Chief-Executive-ship of this country, at the election to be held in November next.

Great as is such a distinction, under any circumstances, it is the more flattering and profound when it is remembered that you have been selected as your own successor to an office, the duties of which, always onerous, have been rendered of an extraordinarily sensitive, difficult and delicate nature, because of a change of political parties and methods after twenty-four years of uninterrupted domination.

This exaltation is, if possible, added to by the fact that the declaration of principles—based upon your last annual message to the Congress of the United States, relative to a tariff reduction and a diminution of the expenses of the Government—throws down the direct and defiant challenge, “for an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which, four years ago, was committed in its trust to the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and for the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.”

An engrossed copy of that platform—adopted without a dissenting voice—will be tendered to you.

In conveying, sir, to you the responsible trust which has been confided to them, this Committee beg, individually and collectively, to express the great pleasure which they have felt at the results attending the National Convention of the Democratic party,

and to offer to you their best wishes for official and personal success and happiness.

We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants.

P. A. COLLINS, Mass., *Chairman.*

THOS. S. PETTIT, Ky., *Secretary.*

J. H. CALDWELL, <i>Alabama.</i>	G. B. CHANDLER, <i>New Hampshire.</i>
WILSON HEMINGWAY, <i>Arkansas.</i>	MOSES BIGELOW, <i>New Jersey.</i>
W. D. ENGLISH, <i>California.</i>	THOMAS W. STRANGE, <i>North Carolina.</i>
CASIMIRO BARELA, <i>Colorado.</i>	M. V. REAM, <i>Ohio.</i>
W. H. BARNUM, <i>Connecticut.</i>	R. S. PATTERSON, <i>Pennsylvania.</i>
JOHN TRIPLETT, <i>Georgia.</i>	ISAAC BELL, JR., <i>Rhode Island.</i>
J. S. EWING, <i>Illinois.</i>	LEROY SPRINGS, <i>South Carolina.</i>
A. W. CONDITT, <i>Indiana.</i>	M. T. BRYAN, <i>Tennessee.</i>
W. W. BALDWIN, <i>Iowa.</i>	W. H. POPE, <i>Texas.</i>
S. F. NEELY, <i>Kansas.</i>	J. D. HANRAHAN, <i>Vermont.</i>
CHARLES D. JACOB, <i>Kentucky.</i>	BASIL B. GORDON, <i>Virginia.</i>
R. W. BLACK, <i>Maine.</i>	B. F. HARLOWE, <i>West Virginia.</i>
WILLIAM S. WILSON, <i>Maryland.</i>	R. B. KIRKLAND, <i>Wisconsin.</i>
CHARLES D. LEWIS, <i>Massachusetts.</i>	LAWRENCE GARDNER, <i>Dist. Columbia.</i>
T. F. MCGARRY, <i>Michigan.</i>	W. M. FERRY, <i>Utah.</i>
JOHN M. ALLEN, <i>Mississippi.</i>	J. R. DIXON, <i>Wyoming.</i>
JOHN LUDWIG, <i>Minnesota.</i>	GEORGE G. BERRY, <i>Arizona.</i>
JOSEPH N. BURTS, <i>Missouri.</i>	J. J. BROWN, <i>Washington.</i>
JOHN McSHANE, <i>Nebraska.</i>	JAMES SULLIVAN, <i>Montana.</i>
JAMES S. MOONEY, <i>Nevada.</i>	RAFAEL ROMERO, <i>New Mexico.</i>

JOHN M. SILCOTT, *Idaho.*

Mr. Thomas S. Pettit, of Kentucky, then being introduced, presented a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted at the recent Convention.

#### PRESENTATION OF PLATFORM.

“ Mr. Cleveland, as one of the Secretaries of the National Democratic Convention recently held in St. Louis, and in obedience to the instructions of the Notification Committee that now surrounds you, I have the honor to present an engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by that Convention. They embody the true sentiments of that large assemblage, whose decision was that in your person the vital principles therein enunciated would be most surely executed.”

With the resolutions in hand, Mr. Cleveland replied as follows :

REPLY TO NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

“ I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the National Democracy, bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance, both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard, and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which it wages bravely, because conscious of right, confidently, because its trust is in the people, and soberly, because it comprehends the obligations which success imposes.

“ The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and the happiness of a nation of freemen.

“ Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people’s will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen ; and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land, the plea of the people for justice and for right.

“ For the sake of the people, he who holds this office of theirs, should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions ; and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near to the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs.

“ This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene, when, four years ago, I received a message from my party, similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now.

“ Four years ago, I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people

to whom it belonged, and become a perversion of all it ought to be; but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened, I knew, four years ago, how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people and for the people; but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagances had crept into the management of public affairs; but I did not know their numerous forms, nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction; but I did not know how bitter, how reckless, and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just; but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were.

“I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land.

“And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time, that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me, I have yielded obedience only to the Constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office—I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen, and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could, for myself nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course.

“It but remains for me to say to you, and through you to the Democracy of the Nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will, in due time, signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.”

After partaking of a collation in the state dining room, the Committee were taken in charge by the Columbia Democratic Club, of Washington, and with the National Democratic Committee, visited Mt. Vernon.

COLUMBUS, June 28, 1888.

The National Democratic Notification Committee reached this city at 9 A. M., and were escorted from the depot to the Neil House by distinguished representatives of the various Democratic Associations.

At 1 P. M. the Committee, accompanied by eminent citizens, repaired in carriages to the residence of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, arriving there at 1:10 P. M., where they were received in the North Reception Room, which had been decorated with flowers and plants.

The Chairman of the Committee, Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, took a position at the head of the room in front of the window. The other members of the Committee, with the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to do honor to the occasion, forming a semi-circle of interested spectators. But a few minutes elapsed, when Mr. Thurman made his appearance from the drawing room on the south, and was greeted with applause.

When he had taken his place and bowed to the gentlemen standing to receive him, the Chairman advanced, and after cordially shaking him by the hand, spoke as follows :

## ADDRESS OF MR. COLLINS.

Judge Thurman, we bear a message from the great council of your party. It is but a formal notice of your nomination by that body for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. Rich as our language is in power and expression, it contains no words to adequately convey the sentiment of that Convention as its heart went out to you. I present the Hon. Charles D. Jacob, of Kentucky.

Stepping forward, Mr. Jacob read as follows :

## ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS, O., June 28, 1888.

*To the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio:*

SIR: It has become the highly agreeable duty of this Committee to inform you that upon the first ballot of the National Democratic Convention, held recently in the city of St. Louis, and representing every State and Territory of our Union, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, you were unanimously chosen as the nominee of that great party for the eminent and responsible office of Vice-President of the United States. In thus spontaneously and emphatically demanding a return to that political arena which you graced with so much wisdom, dignity and vigor, the Democracy of this country have honored themselves by relieving their party from the charge of ingratitude, and we believe and trust in November next the people will efface such a taint from the Republic by electing you to preside over the most august deliberative body in the world—the Senate of the United States. Should so desirable a consummation be achieved, then indeed could every lover of his country, regardless of party or creed, rejoice that in you is embraced the highest type of the enlightened and refined American citizen, and that no matter what the crisis might be, this Government would be safe in your hands. An engrossed copy of the platform of principles, couched in language that admits of no doubt, and adopted without a dissenting vote, is herewith presented. In discharging their

trust, this Committee desire to convey to you assurances of the most profound esteem and admiration, and to express their sincerest good wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants,

P. A. COLLINS, Mass., *Chairman.*

THOS. S. PETTIT, Ky., *Secretary.*

J. H. CALDWELL, <i>Alabama.</i>	G. B. CHANDLER, <i>New Hampshire.</i>
WILSON HEMINGWAY, <i>Arkansas.</i>	MOSES BIGELOW, <i>New Jersey.</i>
W. D. ENGLISH, <i>California.</i>	THOMAS W. STRANGE, <i>North Carolina.</i>
CASIMIRO BARELA, <i>Colorado.</i>	M. V. REAM, <i>Ohio.</i>
W. H. BARNUM, <i>Connecticut.</i>	R. S. PATTERSON, <i>Pennsylvania.</i>
JOHN TRIPLETT, <i>Georgia.</i>	ISAAC BELL, JR., <i>Rhode Island.</i>
J. S. EWING, <i>Illinois.</i>	LERoy SPRINGS, <i>South Carolina.</i>
A. W. CONDITT, <i>Indiana.</i>	M. T. BRYAN, <i>Tennessee.</i>
W. W. BALDWIN, <i>Iowa.</i>	W. H. POPE, <i>Texas.</i>
S. F. NEELY, <i>Kansas.</i>	J. D. HANRAHAN, <i>Vermont.</i>
CHARLES D. JACOB, <i>Kentucky.</i>	BASIL B. GORDON, <i>Virginia.</i>
R. W. BLACK, <i>Maine.</i>	B. F. HARLOWE, <i>West Virginia.</i>
WILLIAM S. WILSON, <i>Maryland.</i>	R. B. KIRKLAND, <i>Wisconsin.</i>
CHARLES D. LEWIS, <i>Massachusetts.</i>	GEORGE G. BERRY, <i>Arizona.</i>
T. F. MCGARRY, <i>Michigan.</i>	LAWRENCE GARDNER, <i>Dist. Columbia.</i>
JOHN LUDWIG, <i>Minnesota.</i>	JOHN M. SILCOTT, <i>Idaho.</i>
JOHN M. ALLEN, <i>Mississippi.</i>	JAMES SULLIVAN, <i>Montana.</i>
JOSEPH N. BURTS, <i>Missouri.</i>	RAFAEL ROMERO, <i>New Mexico.</i>
JOHN McSHANE, <i>Nebraska.</i>	W. M. FERRY, <i>Utah.</i>
JAMES S. MOONEY, <i>Nevada.</i>	J. J. BROWN, <i>Washington.</i>
J. R. DIXON, <i>Wyoming.</i>	

Mr. Thurman responded as follows :

MR. THURMAN'S RESPONSE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I pray you to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the official information of my nomination by the St. Louis Convention. You know, without my saying it, that I am profoundly grateful to the Convention and to the Democratic party for the honor conferred upon me, and the more so that it was wholly unsought and undesired by me. Not that I undervalued a distinction which any man of our party, however eminent, might highly prize, but simply because I had ceased to be ambitious of public life. But when I am

told in so earnest and impressive a manner that I can still render service to the good cause to which I have ever been devoted—a cause to which I am bound by the ties of affection, by the dictates of judgment, by a sense of obligation for favors so often conferred upon me, and by a fervent hope that the party may long continue to be a blessing to the Republic—what can I, under such circumstances, do but to yield my private wishes to the demand of those whose opinions I am bound to respect?

Gentlemen, with an unfeigned diffidence in my ability to fulfill the expectations that led to my nomination, I yet feel it to be my duty to accept it and to do all that it may be in my power to do to merit so marked a distinction. Gentlemen, the country is blessed by an able and honest administration of the general government.

We have a President who wisely, bravely, diligently and patriotically discharges the duties of his high office. I fully believe that the best interests of the country require his re-election, and the hope that I may be able to contribute somewhat to bring about that result is one of my motives for accepting a place on our ticket. And I also feel it my duty to labor for a reduction of taxes and to put a stop to that accumulation of a surplus in the treasury that, in my judgment, is not only prejudicial to our financial welfare, but is, in a high degree, dangerous to honest and constitutional government. I suppose, gentlemen, that I need say no more to-day. In due time, and in accordance with established usage, I will transmit to your Chairman a written acceptance of my nomination, with such observations upon public questions as may seem to me to be proper.

This agreeable duty performed, the Committee dispersed.

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A pleasant feature of this occasion was conceived by Hon. W. D. English, of California, in the presentation by the National Notification Committee of three handsome gold-headed canes, beautifully and appropriately inscribed, respectively, to the Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; the Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the National Democratic Convention recently held in St. Louis, and the Hon. Stephen M. White, of California, Temporary Chairman of the same Convention. Their able and faithful services to the party, and urbane and courteous demeanor in social intercourse, preeminently entitled them to this slight testimonial of the Committee's esteem and regard.

THOS. S. PETTIT, *Secretary.*

ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

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SOUTHERN HOTEL, St. Louis, June 7th, 1888, }  
Four o'clock P. M. }

The National Committee of 1888 met for the purpose of temporary organization, at the Southern Hotel Grand Parlor, at four o'clock P. M.

The Committee was called to order by Hon. A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, and on his motion, Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was elected Temporary Chairman of the Committee; and on motion of H. D. McHenry, of Kentucky, Hon. Samuel Pasco, of Florida, was elected Temporary Secretary, and Edward B. Dickinson, of New York, was elected Official Stenographer.

The roll was called and the following States were represented:

ALABAMA, Henry D. Clayton, Jr.	NEBRASKA, Jas. E. Boyd.
ARKANSAS, S. P. Hughes.	NEVADA, not represented.
CALIFORNIA, M. F. Tarpey.	NEW HAMPSHIRE, A. W. Sulloway.
COLORADO, Charles S. Thomas.	NEW JERSEY, Miles Ross.
CONNECTICUT, William H. Barnum.	NEW YORK, Hermann Oelrichs.
COLORADO, John H. Rodney.	NORTH CAROLINA, M. W. Ransom.
FLORIDA, Samuel Pasco.	OHIO, Calvin S. Brice.
GEORGIA, John H. Estill.	OREGON, A. Noltner.
ILLINOIS, Erskine M. Phelps.	PENNSYLVANIA, not represented.
INDIANA, S. P. Sheerin.	RHODE ISLAND, J. B. Barnaby.
IOWA, J. J. Richardson.	SOUTH CAROLINA, F. W. Dawson.
KANSAS, C. W. Blair.	TENNESSEE, R. F. Looney.
KENTUCKY, Henry D. McHenry.	TEXAS, O. T. Holt.
LOUISIANA, James Jeffries.	VERMONT, Hiram Atkins.
MAINE, Arthur Sewall.	VIRGINIA, not represented.
MARYLAND, Arthur P. Gorman.	WEST VIRGINIA, Wm. M. Clements.
MASSACHUSETTS, Chas D. Lewis.	WISCONSIN, Jno. L. Mitchell.
MICHIGAN, O. M. Barnes.	ALASKA, not represented.
MINNESOTA, Michael Doran.	ARIZONA, J. C. Herndon.
MISSISSIPPI, C. A. Johnston.	DAKOTA, Wm. R. Steele.
MISSOURI, John G. Prather.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Wm. Dickson.
IDAHO, John W. Jones.	UTAH, Wm. M. Ferry.
MONTANA, A. H. Mitchell.	WASHINGTON, J. A. Kuhn.
NEW MEXICO, G. Gordon Posey.	WYOMING, Wm. L. Kuykendall.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, it was

*“Resolved*, That the National Democratic Committee tender their thanks to the Hon. William H. Barnum, Chairman; to Hon. Frederick O. Prince, Secretary; to Edward B. Dickinson, Stenographer, and to Charles J. Canda, Treasurer, for the manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective positions, preceding and during the Convention of 1888, just ended.”

On motion of Mr. Prather, of Missouri, it was

*“Resolved*, That the thanks of the National Democratic Committee are due, and they are hereby tendered to Messrs. Ferdinand E., and Charles J. Canda, for the effective, intelligent and thoroughly satisfactory manner in which, as the Committee having in charge the matters relating to the Convention tickets, they have performed the difficult and delicate duties entrusted to them.”

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Mississippi, it was

*“Resolved,* That the thanks of the Committee are due, and they are hereby tendered to Richard J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Daniel Able, Chief Doorkeeper, for the faithful and effective manner in which they have discharged the onerous duties of their respective positions.”

On motion of Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, it was

*“Resolved,* That when this Committee adjourns it do so to meet at the City of Washington, D. C., at twelve o'clock noon, June 26th.”

Mr. Dickson, of the District of Columbia, on behalf of the Democratic organizations of that District, invited the Committee to accept the hospitalities of those organizations during the approaching visit of the Committee to Washington; and moved that a Committee of Three be appointed by the Temporary Chairman of this Committee, to make arrangements for the place of meeting, and other matters relating to the same.

This motion was adopted, and the Chairman named, as such Committee, Messrs. Dickson, Gorman and Barbour.

A communication was received from Mr. W. R. Baker, which, on motion of Mr. Prather, was laid upon the table.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet in Washington, June 26th, 1888, at twelve o'clock noon, at the place to be designated by the Committee of Three above appointed.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1888. }

The National Democratic Committee met, pursuant to call, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1888, for the purpose of permanent organization.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Temporary Chairman, presided, and Hon. Samuel Pasco, of Florida, was Temporary Secretary.

The roll was called, and the following were present in person or represented by proxy:

ALABAMA .....	Henry D. Clayton, Jr.	NEW JERSEY.....	Miles Ross.
ARKANSAS .....	S. P. Hughes.	NEW YORK.....	Hermann Oelrichs.
CALIFORNIA .....	M. F. Tarpey.	NORTH CAROLINA .....	M. W. Ransom.
COLORADO.....	Charles S. Thomas (by T. M. Patterson, proxy).	OHIO .....	Calvin S. Brice.
CONNECTICUT.....	Wm. H. Barnum.	OREGON .....	A. Noltner (by A. P. Gorman, proxy).
DELAWARE.....	John H. Rodney (by A. P. Gorman, proxy).	PENNSYLVANIA.....	Wm. L. Scott.
FLORIDA .....	Samuel Pasco.	RHODE ISLAND.....	J. B. Barnaby.
GEORGIA.....	John H. Estill.	SOUTH CAROLINA .....	F. W. Dawson.
ILLINOIS.....	Erskine M. Phelps.	TENNESSEE.....	R. F. Looney.
INDIANA.....	S. P. Sheerin.	TEXAS .....	O. T. Holt (by Charles Stewart, proxy).
IOWA .....	J. J. Richardson.	VERMONT .....	Hiram Atkins.
KANSAS.....	C. W. Blair.	VIRGINIA.....	Jno. S. Barbour (by A. P. Gorman, proxy).
KENTUCKY .....	Henry D. McHenry.	WEST VIRGINIA .....	Wm. M. Clements (by Chas. J. Faulkner, proxy).
LOUISIANA .....	James Jeffries (by N. C. Blanchard, proxy).	WISCONSIN .....	John L. Mitchell.
MAINE.....	Arthur Sewall.	ARIZONA.....	J. C. Herndon.
MARYLAND .....	A. P. Gorman.	DAKOTA .....	Wm. R. Steele.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Chas. D. Lewis.	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.....	William Dickson.
MICHIGAN.....	O. M. Barnes.	IDAHO .....	John W. Jones.
MINNESOTA .....	Michael Doran (by A. P. Gorman, proxy).	MONTANA .....	Not represented.
MISSISSIPPI.....	C. A. Johnston.	NEW MEXICO .....	Not represented.
MISSOURI .....	John G. Prather.	UTAH.....	Wm. M. Ferry.
NEBRASKA.....	James E. Boyd (by J. A. McShane, proxy).	WASHINGTON.....	J. A. Kuhn (by A. P. Gorman, proxy).
NEVADA.....	R. P. Keating (by M. B. Garraghan, proxy).	WYOMING.....	Not represented.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	A. W. Sulloway.	ALASKA.....	Not represented.

The Minutes of the meeting of June 7th, 1888, were read and approved.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved that the election of permanent officers be deferred until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, moved to amend by substituting 10 o'clock this evening, or on the Committee's return from Mt. Vernon.

This amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

The Secretary read a communication from Col. Lamont, inviting the Committee to attend at the Executive Mansion with the Committee on Notification, and a communication from Hon. Wm. C. Whitney inviting the Committee to lunch at "Grasslands" on June 27th.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, both invitations were accepted, with thanks.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock P. M. this evening, and accompanied the Committee on Notification to the White House, and attended the ceremonial of notifying the President of his renomination. At the close of which, upon the invitation of the resident Committee, the two Committees visited Mt. Vernon.

## EVENING SESSION.

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JUNE 26, 1888.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

The call of the roll was dispensed with, a quorum being present.

On motion of Mr. Jno. S. Barbour, of Virginia, Mr. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the National Committee; the election being by acclamation, on motion of Mr. Tarpey, of California.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, the Chairman appointed a Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. Gorman, Brice, Sulloway, Estill and Tarpey to nominate a Secretary and Assistant Secretary to the Committee.

On motion of Col. Looney, of Tennessee, Mr. Edward B. Dickinson, of New York, was unanimously re-elected Official Stenographer of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pasco, of Florida, Mr. Charles J. Canda was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the Committee.

Col. Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, on behalf of the Committee of Five, above appointed, reported as follows:

“That the Committee report that they recommend for Secretary of the National Committee Hon. S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, and for Assistant Secretary and Official Stenographer, Edward B. Dickinson, of New York.”

On motion of Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, the report of the Committee was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Brice, Mr. S. P. Sheerin was elected Secretary, and Edw. B. Dickinson was elected Assistant Secretary and Official Stenographer.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of Three, of which he shall be Chairman, to secure headquarters in New York City for the campaign.

The Chairman appointed as such Committee Messrs. Oelrichs and Dawson.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, it was

“*Resolved*, That the silver gavel, presented by the Colorado Delegation to the Chairman of the National Democratic Convention be presented to Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, its permanent Chairman, as a memento of that Convention and as a mark of this Committee’s appreciation of his services, such being in accordance with the wishes of the Colorado Delegation.” \*

On motion of Mr. Gorman it was

“*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee shall consist of twenty-five members, who shall be designated by the Chairman of the National Committee, and that the Chairman of the National Committee shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee.

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\* The silver gavel was presented to Gen. Collins in accordance with this resolution.

*“Resolved*, That the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic Committee shall consist of nine members, who shall be designated by the Chairman of the National Committee, and that the Chairman of the National Committee shall be *ex officio* a member of such Campaign Committee; that the nine members so designated by the Chairman, shall select, or a majority of the members thereof, a Chairman of the Campaign Committee; that in selecting the said Chairman of the Campaign Committee, they may either select one of their own members, or any member of the National Committee, or they may select, by a majority vote thereof, any other person not a member of the said Campaign Committee, or of the National Committee; and that the said Campaign Committee, so constituted, are hereby empowered and authorized to appoint such number of advisory members of the said Campaign Committee, not members of the National Committee, as they may deem proper, but in all matters which are to be determined by ballot, only the regular members of such Campaign Committee, including the Chairman, shall vote.

*“Resolved*, That the conduct of the campaign shall be under the charge of the Campaign Committee, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee of the National Committee.”

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the thanks of the Committee were given to the Democratic Club of the District of Columbia for the hospitality extended to this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dickson, the thanks of the Committee were given to the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel for the use of the room in which the Committee meetings have been held.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The following gentlemen were subsequently appointed

as members of the Executive and Campaign Committees, in accordance with the foregoing resolution :

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. F. TARPEY.	CHARLES W. BLAIR.	MICHAEL DORAN.
M. W. RANSOM.	R. F. LOONEY.	SAMUEL PASCO.
HENRY D. MCHENRY.	JOHN G. PRATHER.	CALVIN S. BRICE.
HIRAM ATKINS.	JOHN H. ESTILL.	ARTHUR SEWALL.
A. W. SULLOWAY.	W. L. SCOTT.	JOHN S. BARBOUR.
ERSKINE M. PHELPS.	ARTHUR P. GORMAN.	MILES ROSS.
J. B. BARNABY.	WILLIAM M. CLEMENTS.	J. J. RICHARDSON.
O. M. BARNES.	HERMANN OELRICHSH.	F. W. DAWSON.
JOHN L. MITCHELL.	HON. WM. H. BARNUM,	S. P. SHEERIN,
	<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>

## CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

ERSKINE M. PHELPS.	MILES ROSS.	M. W. RANSOM.
ARTHUR SEWALL.	HERMANN OELRICHSH.	W. L. SCOTT.
ARTHUR P. GORMAN.	WM. H. BARNUM, <i>ex officio.</i>	JOHN S. BARBOUR.
	<b>CALVIN S. BRICE.</b>	
	<i>Chairman.</i>	

## PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS TO HON. F. O. PRINCE.

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In accordance with the resolution of the National Democratic Convention, as recorded on pages 133-4, the resolutions to be presented to Hon. F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, were elegantly engrossed by Mr. Charles Rollinson, of New York City, taken to Boston by Mr. Edward B. Dickinson, the Assistant Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and presented to Mr. Prince at the Parker House in that city. The following is a record of the presentation, as furnished by the *Boston Globe* newspaper:

### HONORS TO A VETERAN.

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#### PRESENTING THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Yesterday, July 21, 1888, at the Parker House, Hon. F. O. Prince, at the expiration of more than a quarter of a century of faithful and untiring labor as Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was paid a fitting tribute by several of the leading Democrats of Boston. Mr. Edward B. Dickinson, the Assistant Secretary of the National Committee, arrived in this city yesterday morning with a handsomely engraved and elegantly framed copy of the resolutions, complimentary to Mr. Prince, which were passed by the recent Democratic Convention at St. Louis. These resolutions he desired to present to the ex-Secretary in person, and

to give the occasion the interest it was entitled to Mr. Prince was invited to meet his fellow Democrats at an informal dinner at the Parker House.

The gentlemen present were:

HON. F. O. PRINCE,  
COL. CHARLES H. TAYLOR,  
HON. PETER BUTLER,  
HON. CHAS. LEVY WOODBURY,  
GEORGE F. BABBITT,  
COL. HENRY WALKER,  
THOMAS J. GARGAN,  
HON. J. E. FITZGERALD,  
HON. H. B. LOVERING,  
HON. M. M. CUNNIFF,  
HON. JONAS H. FRENCH,  
HON. A. B. ALGER,

COL. EDWARD B. DICKINSON,  
HON. WILLIAM TAYLOR,  
WILLIAM H. LEE,  
EDWARD AVERY,  
HON. SAMUEL ALDRICH,  
C. A. PRINCE,  
COL. J. W. COVENEY,  
CHARLES D. LEWIS,  
HON. PATRICK MAGUIRE,  
HENRY R. REED,  
HON. J. G. PRIEST, of Missouri,  
HON. C. H. REESE, of Indiana.

Colonel Taylor presided, and after a speech paying high tribute to the public life and personal character of the ex-Secretary and ex-Mayor, he introduced Assistant Secretary Dickinson.

Mr. Dickinson, after the prolonged applause which greeted him had subsided, turned to the Chairman and said:

ADDRESS OF COL. EDWARD B. DICKINSON, OF NEW YORK.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. PRINCE AND GENTLEMEN: As the ambassador of a great Convention, and as the messenger of the National Committee, I am perfectly well aware that it would not be in good taste for me to assume to make what might be termed a speech, in the presence of such a gathering of distinguished men from my native State, many of whom are my seniors in years and in honors; but there are a few words which I think I may utter without rendering myself liable to adverse criticism.

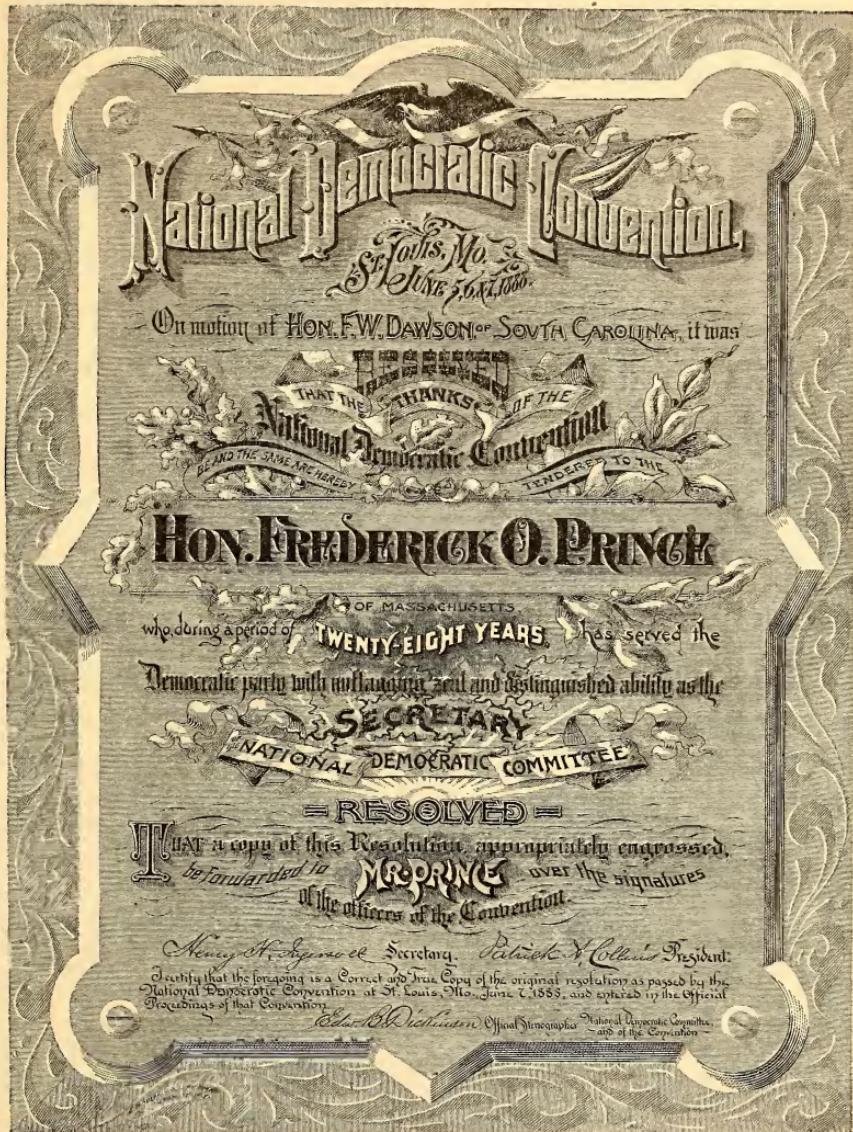
By a singular coincidence, it happens that twelve years ago to-day, on the 21st day of July, 1876, I was first appointed as the Official Stenographer of the National Democratic Committee, and an assistant to our distinguished friend who, for more than twice that number of years was its honored and experienced Secretary.

As Harvard College is so near I may be pardoned for quoting *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. When Mr. Prince first became a member and officer of that Committee, we were on the verge of a long, bitter and cruel war between two great sections of our common country—two members of the same great family. The old Bay State, true to the traditions of New England, sent her thousands of brave men to help maintain the Government under which we have become all that we are. South Carolina, with equal enthusiasm, sent forth her gallant sons to maintain what they honestly believed to be a righteous cause.

More than a quarter of a century has elapsed ; and in June last, in a great Western city, Colonel F. W. Dawson, the distinguished Chairman of the Delegation from South Carolina, arose in his place in a Convention composed of representative men from every State in a Union once more united, and offered a series of resolutions in recognition and commemorative of the long, faithful and unflagging efforts of a man from Massachusetts, in the service of that party which four years ago, under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland, emerged once more triumphant from years of disappointment and defeat, as true to-day as it has ever been to those principles of Democratic government which were enunciated by its founders. A brilliant and gallant staff officer of the old army of the South offers these resolutions in honor of a Northern man ; a Democratic Convention assembled from all the States unanimously adopts them ; and an officer of the old army of the North is deputed to present them. Gentlemen, whatever our Republican friends may say, be not deceived : the war is over.

Apart from commenting upon the happy significance of this harmonious action, permit me to say a few words personal to myself. A Boston boy—brought up within a stone's throw of the place where we are now gathered—fitted in Boston's oldest school for Massachusetts' oldest college—one of its thousands of soldiers who went to the front and remained there until the very last—one whose associations, whose sympathies and whose training are all New England in the fullest sense of the term, I cannot at all express how fortunate and how honored I feel, how proud and how delighted I am to be permitted to stand here to-day in my native State and perform the pleasant duty which has been confided to me ; and to present these resolutions to our honored friend, to my personal chief for so many years—to him whom Boston has so

often delighted to honor—and, as a fitting close, I gladly repeat the words of a resolution recently adopted by the National Democratic Committee: “*Resolved*, That in presenting the resolutions directed by the National Democratic Convention to be engrossed and presented to Hon. F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, the Assistant Secretary of the National Democratic Committee be instructed to convey to Mr. Prince the expression of our high appreciation of the value of his services in the past, and our best wishes for his health, prosperity and happiness in the future”—sentiments which find instant and spontaneous echo in the hearts of us all. “*Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*”



The presentation of the resolutions was the signal for prolonged applause. When Mr. Prince could make himself heard, he responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. F. O. PRINCE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: When the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis was pleased to pass these complimentary resolutions, I need not say that I was highly gratified and flattered; but the value of the compliment has been greatly enhanced by the kind endorsement it has received from my friends in various parts of the country, and especially from those present on this occasion. Your approval of the action of the Convention in my behalf—the beautiful way in which the resolutions are engrossed, and the eloquent and graceful words with which the presentation has been made by my friend, Col. Dickinson—demand and receive my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.

Permit me, Gentlemen, a little egotism. It is known to many of you that I have not always been a Democrat. When I cast my first vote in 1840, I was a Whig—and continued a loyal Whig—a Webster Whig, until the disruption of the party in 1860. I then became a Democrat—although in common with many Whigs who went with me into the Democratic ranks—I did not approve of everything in the record of the party. Its principles and policy, however, seemed to me nearer right than those of any other political organization existing at that time, and if some of the methods and measures by which they were advanced seemed questionable, I felt with that great orator and statesman, Rufus Choate, that the Democratic party, with all its shortcomings, was the *National* party—and as he said—“carried the National Flag.”

Although from 1840 to 1860, in both branches of the Legislature of this State, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1853, I had, as a Whig, always voted against the Democrats, upon my joining the party they elected me a Delegate to the memorable Charleston Convention, where I supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. After his nomination, the National Committee was appointed to conduct the campaign, and I was elected the member to represent Massachusetts, and made Secretary of the Committee. Our Delegates to all the subsequent Conventions were pleased to re-elect me to the Committee, and each Committee was pleased to

re-elect me its Secretary; but at the recent Convention at St. Louis, I declined further service, feeling the time had come for me to retire and give place to a younger man.

I cannot refrain from saying that our Delegates kindly asked me to remain upon the Committee, and many of those who had been associated with me and were re-elected to the new Committee, urged me strongly and in most flattering terms, to continue with them and take a hand in carrying our flag to victory in November. For such manifestation of good will and confidence, I am, and always shall be, most grateful.

The duties of Secretary of the National Committee have been greatly lightened in recent years, by the appointment of an official Stenographer, and I improve the opportunity to say that the accomplished gentleman now present, Col. Edward B. Dickinson, who has always occupied this important position, has relieved the Secretary of most of his work in making the record. The chief labor of the Secretary is in the correspondence, not that which occurs in a Presidential campaign, that being done largely by temporary assistant Secretaries at the headquarters of the Committee, but the correspondence with all parts of the country after the close of a campaign, during the four years which intervene, before another campaign opens. The members of the party in all sections are constantly seeking information on matters of interest to the Democracy. Their letters must be answered. No Committeeman knows the extent of my correspondence during my twenty-eight years of service as Secretary. My fingers ache when I think of the work they have done. Even now, *functus officio*, I receive letters daily, as if still Secretary, which I answer.

The years of my service on the Committee were most eventful in the history of the party. Victorious in so many campaigns, it was defeated in 1860 through its dissensions. It vanquished itself, but it did not die. There is a vitality—I may say, an immortality, in its principles which must always preserve its existence. Democracy has survived dangers and disasters which would have destroyed all other political organizations. It has made mistakes, and suffered from them; but, confident of its claim upon the affections of the people, and appreciating the lessons of experience, it has never been discouraged. The people recognizing its devotion to their cause—recognizing its fidelity to the Constitution—believing that its interpretation of that sacred instrument is the only

one which can preserve the Republic from the centralization which is ever seeking its destruction—and, convinced that the maintenance of our free institutions largely depend upon the ascendancy of Democratic principles, have again entrusted it with the administration of the Government. Let us hope that the confidence which has now been restored to the Democratic party will be retained, so that it may complete its work of reforming the many abuses, which our opponents, from long possession of power, have allowed to permeate every branch of the public service, and thus enable the country to enter upon a new career of prosperity and glory.

During my long connection with the Committee, I have formed many pleasant and valuable friendships with distinguished gentlemen from all sections. You can believe that our conferences and discussions on men and measures were innumerable. They make pleasant memories. I have been a member of seven successive National Committees; and if at times I have differed with my associates in any matter which came before us, I can recall no instance where such difference of opinion has created alienation or disturbed the harmony of our intercourse. The retrospection is most grateful to me.

Twenty-eight years make a long period of time—a large part of life. During this period, many who acted with me on the Committee—many for whom I felt great regard—have passed away, joining the silent majority. The vacancies thus made were to be expected, for Death is ever shooting his arrows. But there were many vacancies in the Committee during my service, not made by the common enemy. The places of our Southern members for a long time were empty. I will not allude to the cause of it. Let the dead past bury its dead. I will only say that when, in my capacity as Secretary, I called the roll of the States—as often I did—and once more each and all, through their representatives, answered to the call, I had one of the happiest, I was about to say, the happiest moment of my life.

It is pleasant for me to know that I leave the Committee when it again represents an united Democracy—united in patriotism, united in the love of a common country, and animated with the same political hopes and aspirations. It is pleasant to know that I leave the Committee when our party, so long deprived of all share in the administration of the Government, is again in power,

with so much reason to believe that it will continue in power for years to come.

As soon as the enthusiasm which followed Mr. Prince's closing utterances would permit, Colonel Taylor introduced, as the representative of the administration, Hon. John E. Fitzgerald, who said :

I thank you for the opportunity given me to-day to show my respect for Mr. Prince, not only for the services he has rendered the Democratic party nationally, but much more for the services he has rendered the Democratic party of this city and of this State. The resolutions presented by the Assistant Secretary I have no doubt recite the feelings which the Democracy nationally have for our friend ; but if it were possible to bring up the resolutions of everybody who has a good word to speak for him, resolutions written upon the hearts of individuals, they would come from 30,000 Democrats in the City of Boston.

Twelve years ago he was elected Mayor of the City of Boston. His election marked the rising of the tide of the Democracy in the State of Massachusetts. We owe the positions which our Democrats fill in and around Boston and elsewhere to the same manliness, independence and honesty which characterized Mayor Prince when he was elected twelve years ago. There is another thing in connection with his political life which is a kind of parallel between that and the national organization of the Democratic party. After one year's faithful service, through calumnies and lying, one of the best Mayors Boston ever had was defeated. In a few months the people saw their mistake, and so repented it that for three years they elected and re-elected him as Mayor, and would have continued to do so if he had desired it.

We are now at the beginning of a campaign on which all the misrepresentation, lying calumny against the Democratic party are on the one side, and its professions of its principles and sympathies with the common people are on the other side. If this calumny against us is allowed to prevail, then the fault is with the Democrats themselves. During this campaign the Democratic party has everything to gain and nothing to lose. For twelve years we have allowed the Republican party to accuse us of being free traders, and in sympathy with English manufacturers ; being, in other words, opposed to ourselves. This is the great point in the political campaign which we must take. The Democratic party has al-

ways been the party of the people, of equal rights ; has always been opposed to trusts and monopolies, which are against the interests of the masses. If the Democratic papers will only address themselves to showing what the record of the Democratic party has been municipally in every city, in every State of the Union, in its legislation, I have no fears for the results.

Hon. G. H. Reeves, of Indiana followed Mr. Fitzgerald. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention as early as 1868, and his recollections of Mr. Prince proved hardly more interesting than his memories of the Democratic party during the past twenty years. His encouraging predictions for future Democratic success provoked a good deal of enthusiasm.

The venerable Charles Levi Woodbury responded as "one of the younger men of the party—that perennial youth." He told of the early struggles and late triumphs of Democracy, and eulogized his friend the ex-Mayor, in the neatest manner possible. Hon. Edward Avery followed him in the the same strain, and in equally eloquent language, sprinkled with his own inimitable wit.

Hon. John G. Priest, of Missouri was called upon as another old friend of Mr. Prince to deliver the benedictory remarks. He testified to long acquaintance with the ex-Secretary and to his personal and public worth. He emphasized the assertions of other speakers that the present campaign depended upon convincing the workingmen that the Democratic party is in favor of real and genuine protection of the American workingman.

After some time passed in exchange of personal reminiscences, the meeting adjourned.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF HON. GROVER  
CLEVELAND.

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WASHINGTON, September 8th, 1888.

HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS, *and others, Committee, etc.*

GENTLEMEN:—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows, a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions, and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of

American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors, and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people, and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of Civil Service Reform, and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guarantee to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late Convention of the National Democracy, lead to the advancement of these objects, and insure good government—the aspiration of every

true American citizen, and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of federal taxation and its consequences largely engross, at this time, the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil, and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right, but the duty, of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator, and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spiritous and malt liquors tobacco, and oleomargarine.

I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind; which increase, paid

by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax-gatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury, represent many millions more which, though never reaching the National treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone, represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars in a county containing fifty thousand inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government; the hardest to reconcile with the peoples' ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse

popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and all our citizens, closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reason for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people.

This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions.

In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces, is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production, which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market, unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity

for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor.

Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the National treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support, are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless, and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency towards cross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment, to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence, should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended.

But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased, and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils, we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets of our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion, that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously guarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration: "Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, beside furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing.

With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding.

We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests

of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land.

We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet, when in the legislative body, where under the Constitution all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction; and, the minority refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to dis-

cover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessities; and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration, that if after the changes already mentioned there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead—free tobacco and free whiskey.

They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult if not impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people, and the abstraction by the government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less, and the blame

should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF HON. ALLEN G.  
THURMAN.

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COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12th, 1888.

*Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:*

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, made by the National Convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis. When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the Convention, and stated that although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism, that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions. I approve the platform of the St. Louis Convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists, that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the needs of the government. The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and

unnecessary taxation, that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity. To fill the vaults of the Treasury with an idle surplus, to deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to me to be wholly at variance with every sound principle of government and political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue and the consequent depreciation of the circulating medium is so imperative that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made, we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents. We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessities of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The Republicans, by their platform and their leaders in the Senate, by their proposed bill, say: Increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost; maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at reasonable prices. Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well-informed man be deceived by the pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of laboring men?

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe, but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries; and as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure, called the Mills Bill, far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that, therefore, if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by tariff against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected, and more than protected by that bill? Does not every well-informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures, produced by a high tariff, does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the

profits of others? It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less, and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.











